

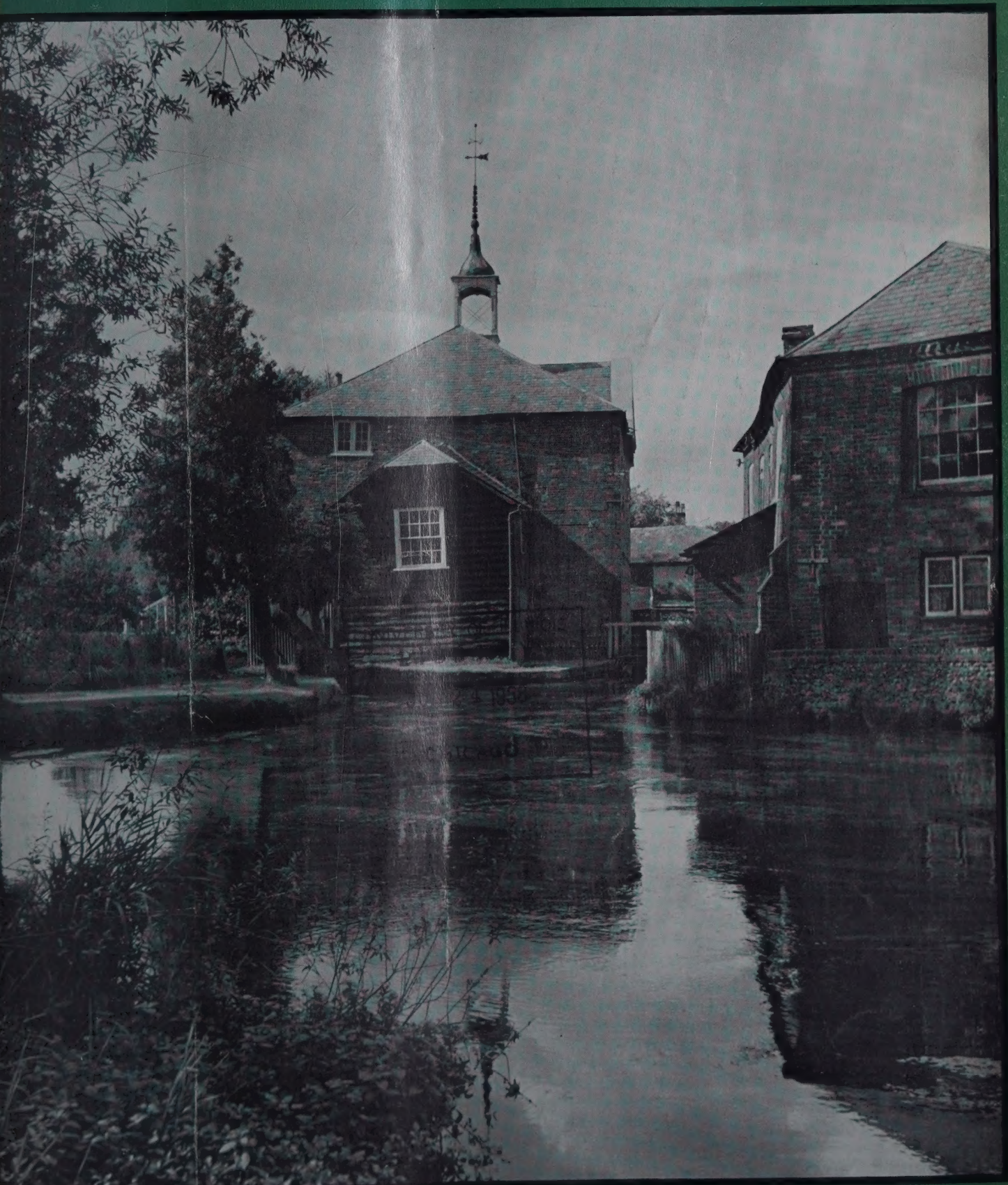
By 2110—June 5, 1958

NEW IDEAS AT THE BATH AND WEST SHOW

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Thursday
JUNE 5, 1958

TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE



THE MILL ON THE TEST: WHITCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE

Donovan E. H. Box

classified properties

AUCTIONS

Estate of Mrs. Ethel Anne Mirehouse deceased.
HAMBROOK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
6 miles from Bristol
THE HAMBROOK GROVE ESTATE
258a. 0r. 37p.

comprising
GEORGIAN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "HAMBROOK GROVE" with lawns, gardens, outbuildings and land. 30a. 3r. 22p. With Vacant Possession.
7 DWELLING HOUSES (one with Vacant Possession).

FABER FARM, HAMBROOK, comprising farmhouse, farm buildings, pasture and arable land, containing 149a. 3r. 54p.
A COMMODIOUS PASTURE AND MARKET GARDEN LAND AND BUILDING PLOT.

To be Sold by Auction at The Grand Hotel, Broad Street, Bristol, on Thursday, June 26, 1958, at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers:

YOUNG & YOUNG

2, High Street, Chipping Sodbury, Nr. Bristol (Telephone Chipping Sodbury 2022/3), and DAVID H. COUSSELL, 64-66 Stokes Croft, Bristol 1 (Telephone: Bristol 25249/0).

Solicitors: OSBORNE, WARD, VASSALL, ABBOT & Co., 41, Broad Street, Bristol 1.

KENT. "Courtfield," Packhorse Road, Bessels Green, near Sevenoaks. Detached Modern Residence, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, dining room, through-lounge, kitchen, garage, central heating, 1 acre. Auction July (if not sold previously).—Auctioneers: PATTULLO AND VINSON, Sevenoaks. Tel. 2329 and 2320.

KENT (Preston Farm, Shoreham). 206-acre T.T. and Attested Pedigree Stock and Dairy Farm. Farmhouse, 2 cottages, ties for 83 (164 acres rich temporary leys and lush permanent water meadows, 37½ acres arable). For Sale by Auction July (unless sold previously).—Auctioneers: PATTULLO AND VINSON, Sevenoaks, Kent. Tel. 2329 and 2320.

NITON UNDERCLIFF ISLE OF WIGHT

In a renowned beauty spot, sunny, warm and sheltered, overlooking English Channel.

A delightful Country House,

MOUNT CLEVES

with sun lounge, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms (5 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, nice kitchen, etc. Charming grounds with lawns, woodland and cliff walks, in all 7 acres. Cottage, Garage, Workshop, etc. For Auction (in 1 or 2 lots) on June 17 (unless previously sold) with Vacant Possession. Particulars, &c., from the vendors' solicitors: BURTON, YEATES AND HART, 23, Surrey Street, W.C.2, or the Chartered Auctioneers.

WAY, RIDDETT & CO.
Ryde 2255/6.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY—COUNTY OF FIFE

(Edinburgh 10 miles)

CARLINGHOSE LAND, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS

(To be sold in one lot)

36.053 Acres. 2 Residential stone-built Villas of 9 and 8 rooms. 1 House, 4 apartments and kitchenette. 5 Houses, 3 apartments and kitchenette. 1 House, 2 apartments and kitchenette. Barrack Block on two floors (8 rooms 30 ft. by 18 ft.; 4 small rooms). Offices and Store Block (10 rooms and kitchen). Mess (7 rooms, kitchen, cooker and boiler). 8 Bay Garage fitted electric power. Guardroom and a varied lot of Offices, Stores and Workshops etc. Mains water and electricity. The above property is to be exposed for Sale soon by Public Auction within Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser and Co. Ltd.'s Auction Market, Dunfermline. The situation commands a most excellent panoramic view over the River Forth.

For particulars of Sale apply:

MACDONALD, FRASER & CO. LTD.,
Auctioneers, 10a, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline.

FOR SALE

A HOME IN SOUTH BUCKS OR WEST MIDDX.?

Consult H. & B. LENO (Estd. 1898).
"OAK END ESTATE OFFICE," GERRARDS CROSS (Tel. 4211-2), and 192-3, HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE (Tel. 6456-7-8)
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A PROPERTY IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE? Consult HETHERINGTON AND SECRETY, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross (Tel. 3886-7-8); Beaconsfield (Tel. 249 and 1054).

BROXBORNE, HERTS. 20 miles London. 10 minutes station. An excellent secluded detached House, built 1938 on high ground, a beautiful spot. 4 bed. (all h. and c. basins), nice bathroom, 2 toilets, large lounge, dining room, kitchen, maid's room with Ideal boiler. Central heating. Oak-strip flooring downstairs. Nice garden. 12 acres, tennis court, rock gardens, large lily pond with waterfalls (balcony overlooks), small orchard. Garage (3 cars), wash-house and coal sheds. Nicely planted. Freehold £10,000.—H. HARNETT, Glenwood, Springfields, Broxbourne, Herts. Tel.: Hoddesdon 2480.

CHILTERN, Nr. TRING, surrounded by N.T. property, Green Lane 50 yards, station 1 mile. Auxiliary Barge, a completely comfortable home, warmer than any house. Full inventory and fully equipped for cruising £1,500 total.—Box 1958.

FOR SALE—contd.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 20 Acres with NEW Detached House. Undulating grass land flanked by common land between Chesham and Tring. 3 double bedrooms, 26-ft. lounge, 13-ft. dining room, 15-ft. kitchen. Luxuriously appointed. Detached 20-ft. by 14-ft. garage-workshop. Unique opportunity to secure a country home.—E. BECKETT, F.A.I., 46, Station Road, North Harrow. Tel. HARrow 6111-3.

COTTAGE £750, or two £1,250. Charming vil. in fold of hills. 3 m. Audley End (main line Lond.-Camb.). Each 4 rooms, e. and w. on site, no mod. con.—View HOLLAND, Bldr., Arkesden. Then phone CHA 7000.

CROYDON. Large 14-roomed House of character, 1 acre rock gardens, tennis court, secluded posit., high ground, grps. Furnished if desired. £9,500.—Cro. 5254.

DEVON. Houses and Farms.—Apply: RICKARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE (in amalgamation with Herbert Fulford and Chorley), 82, Queen Street, Exeter.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSES, LARGE AND SMALL.—Consult GUY MICHELMORE AND Co., Norwich Union House, 12, Bedford Street, Exeter (Tel. 76464-5).

DEVON SOUTH. Salmon and trout fishing available. Direct access to open moor, on bus route, confines village. Late 19th-cent. Residence: 2 rec., 3 main bed, and dressing rms., 3 secondary bedrooms, bath. Main water and electricity. Garage. Timbered gardens and paddock. 1 acre. Frhld. £4,650.—RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Chartered Auctioneers, Exeter. (0733).

ESSEX-SUFFOLK BORDER properties. Picturesque old weaving villages and undulating countryside.—H. J. TURNER AND SON, F.A.I., Sudbury, Suffolk (Tel. 2833-4).

IRELAND. BATTERSBY & Co., Estate Agents (Est. 1815), F.A.I., Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Sporting properties and Residential Farms available for sale or letting.

IRELAND. Extensive register of all types of Agricultural, Sporting and Residential Properties.—JAMES H. NORTH & Co., Estate Agents (Established 1820), 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1. REgent 3759. Head Office: 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Most attractive elevated parkland setting. 5 miles north of Bedford. Spac. hall, cloak., 3 rec., domestic offices, 4 princ. bedrms., 2 bathrms., 2 other bedrms. and bathrm. services, oil-fired heating, double garage, stabling, easily maintained garden. £5,250.—ROBINSON AND HALL, 15a, St. Paul's Sq., Bedford.

RURAL KENT. Completely quiet and secluded, yet only 25 miles London. Residential Dairy/Fruit Holding of 28 acres. Detached residence with 5 beds., 2 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Main electricity and water. Various outbuildings. Freehold £6,000.—HARVEY, ELEN & Co., 72, Red Lion Street, W.C.1 (Chancery 8286).

SOMERSET. For private sale, det. Georgian House, 12 m. Bristol. 3 rec., 4-5 bed. Old estab. gdn., orchard. Ex. cond. 14 acres. £6,500.—Parties: Grey House, Yatton, nr. Bristol.

SOMERSET. Near Chard and main line station. Gentleman's Residence or Guest House, 4/5 beds., bath., 2/3 recep., offices. Garage. Main e.l. and good services. 2 cottages, buildings with T.T. stalling and 11 acres good pasture. Early Vacant Possession. Price £6,000 or near.—Box 1637.

S. DEVON. Nr. Newton Abbot and easy reach of Torbay and Dartmouth. Detached Modern Residence, 3 beds., bath., 2 rec., hall, usual offices. Garage. 1 acre garden, lawns, etc. Freehold £4,000.—SAWDYE AND HARRIS, Land Agents, Newton Abbot.

SOUTH DEVON. Charming XIVth-century, thatched-roof Cottage. Lounge 22 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in., dining room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage. Garden and paddock. £3,250 freehold.—CHERRY AND CHERRY LTD., 7, St. Paul's Road, Newton Abbot (Tel. 1341).

SOUTH-WEST CORNWALL. Standing in an acre of charming garden on famous golf course, 1½ miles to beaches, 2 miles to town and main line station. Architect-designed, post-war Residence with splendid views of unspoiled Cornish countryside. 4 bed., 2 bath., delightful living-room, dining room, kitchen with Aga. Double garage, farmac drive. Superb labour-saving property in a secluded, yet not isolated, position for the modest price of £6,500.—MICHAEL PRISK, A.A.I., Estate Agent, Camborne, Cornwall. Tel. Camborne 2197.

LAND FOR SALE

LAND FOR SEVERAL BUNGALOWS. Half-acre of Cardiganshire coastline, near town. Planning permission obtained. Good sea bathing and exc. river fishing.—Box 1612.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE OF HOUSES, August. Charming House Hampshire for South West, West Coast or I. of Wight.—Box 1615.

ESTATES, FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

ARGYLLSHIRE

Glasgow 90 miles. Market Town 10 miles. Residential, Sporting and Agricultural property in delightful situation on sheltered sea loch in South West Highlands. Extent 3,560 acres or thereby including 160 acres good arable and 100 acres of conifer plantations.

Small modern House of 2 public rooms, 4 principal bedrooms (with w.h. basins), 3 principal bathrooms, staff bedrooms and bathroom, etc. Gate lodge and spacious garage accommodation.

Superior Farm house, 6 modernised estate cottages and commodious farm buildings.

Main electricity. Good private water supplies. Valuable shooting, salmon and sea trout fishings. The whole property is in excellent order, and is

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Particulars from R. JOHNSTON, F.R.I.C.S., Kerse Estates Office, Grangemouth (Tel. 2019).

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE (hotel), 70 miles London. Elevated site in well-wooded country, together with 40 acres park and other land. Main services. Income from flats and bungalow. For sale with vacant possession, £10,000.—Further pars. from NORMAN WRIGHT, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., 26, Priestgate, Peterborough. Tel. 5695-6.

DEVON (between Totnes and Dartmouth). £5,500 buys 117-acre Farm, one of the best in the South Hams. Lovely Georgian house (stone and slated), 5 bed., bath., 2 reception. Main electricity, main water. Ample farm buildings (no thatch). Mostly level and very productive land.—HEWITT AND Co., 19, Barnfield Road, Exeter.

LITTLE BADHAM, HERTS. For sale. Attractive Farmhouse, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath., 11 acres. Freehold £10,000.—ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (HOLBORN 8741).

MID DEVON. 2-acre Redland Poultry Holding, delightfully situated, modern residence, main electric and water. Garage. Large deep house. Price £4,500.—Box 1628.

PEMB. COAST. Farmery, 43 level acres. Modernised Cottage. Glorious views. Mains e.l. Ex. water. £3,250.—Box 1627.

Wanted

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE WEST SUSSEX, HANTS, WILTS OR CORSET

FARM OF 120-250 ACRES

Superior type of House with 4/6 bedrooms. Adequate cottages. Main services if possible. NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

Particulars and if possible plans to:

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE for investment, an entirely Agricultural Estate and also single Farms. Midland Counties preferred.—Full details to WARNER, SHEPARD & WADE, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 16-18, Halford Street, Leicester. Tel. 21613-4.

WANTED

CHIPPERFIELD - SARRATT area. Cottage or small Period House suitable for re-conditioning or re-construction, preferably with paddock.—Box 1602.

LARGE dilapidated Country Mansion, freehold, with up to 30 acres. Agents invited.—Write SHARLAND, Blackmore, Essex.

RETIRED COMPANY DIRECTOR requires Small Detached Georgian House, 2/3 reception, 3/4 bedrooms. Garage. Garden. On the outskirts of Bath or in pleasant village within 10/15 miles of Bath.—Box 1622.

WANTED. Old House of character, outside London area, preferably west to north. 3/4 bedrooms, large lounge. About £3,500.—Box 1620.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT. Unfurn. Cottage or House. Rural area. Southern Counties. Professional man. Excellent references.—Box 1623.

TO LET

Furnished

HAMPSHIRE. Charming House July-Aug. Longer let considered.—Box 1614.

RANKSBOROUGH HALL, Langham, nr. Oakham. Luxury Furnished Flat just completed; modern decor and furniture, beautiful surroundings. From 4 gns. per week.—Write S. C. ALLONBY, Stanford-on-Soar, Loughborough.

SEAVIEW, I.O.W. Overlooking one of the most interesting seascapes in the world. Charming 3-room flat. Well furnished. Immaculate. 4½ gns. wk. for year or longer. No children or dogs.—1, Sandlands (Seaview 3103).

STONE COTTAGE on Exmoor. Furnished, 4-5 beds. Something available. Riding. 7 guineas week summer, 5 winter.—HARRISON BARHAM, Ipswich.

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND DEPOSITORIES

BENTALLS LTD., KINGSTON-ON-THAMES 10-1. Removals to any part of Britain or overseas. Storage in modern depository.

HARRODS, LTD., Barnes, S.W.13. Removals, home and abroad, furniture storage. World-famous for efficient service, reliable packing and careful storage (Tel. R1verside 6615).

HARVEY NICHOLS of Bournemouth offer one of the most comprehensive removals and storage services on the south coast. Their large and experienced staff pack quickly and with meticulous care. The warehouse affords first-class storage for as long as you wish. And their service includes packing and shipping overseas. Estimates without obligation, from Commercial Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 1055).

HUDSONS LTD. for Removals and Storage, Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W.1. VIC. 0082 and Brighton 23422.

JOSEPH MAY LTD. move promptly, expertly, cheerfully. Return loads cut costs.—Estimates free from 31-37, Whitfield Street, London, W.1. (Tel. MUseum 2411).

OVERSEAS REMOVALS. Settlers' effects packed and forwarded by PICKFORDS, removers and storers. First-class storage. Branches in all large towns. Head office 102, Blackstock Road, London, N.4 (Tel. CAN. 4444).

WARING & GILLOW. Unrivalled service. Specialists in foreign removals to all parts at keenest prices. Estimates and advice free.—164, Oxford Street, London, W.1 (MUS. 5000), and 143, Lord Street, Southampton (Southport 56877).

WEST COUNTRY removal specialists, export packers and shippers. High recommendations. Estimates free.—BLATCHFORDS PACKERS & REMOVERS, LTD., Exeter (Tel. 56261-2).

AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

WORK STUDY. Farm economic surveys and analytical report. Advice on sale, purchase and profitably working farms in all parts of the country.—Consult: THE FARM AND ESTATE BUREAU, Bath (Tel. 3747 and 61294).

MORTGAGES

MORTGAGES. Shops, Offices, Flats, Flatlet Houses, Factories, Town & Country Houses.—TALLACK STOTT & Co., Ltd., 37, Mitre Street, London, E.C.3. Estd. 1806.

VALUATIONS

THROUGHOUT Kent and Sussex. Freehold property, furniture and effects.—EVENS & MATTA, 70, King Street, Maidstone. Tel. 4223.

DIRECTORY ESTATE AGENTS AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS

AMERSHAM, GREAT MISSENDEN, CHESHAM. The lovely Chiltern country.—PRETTY & ELLIS, Amersham (Tel. 270). Gt. Missenden (2363), and Chesham (81200).

BERKS, BUCKS and surrounding Counties. Town and Country Properties of all types.—MARTIN & POLE (incorporating WATTS & SON), 23, Market Place, Reading (Tel. 50266, 4 lines), and at Caversham, Wokingham and High Wycombe.

DEVON. Dartmouth and Kingswear, Slapton Sands, Bigbury and Salcombe districts.

FREE LIST AVAILABLE PROPERTIES £550 to £20,000

The Leading Agents:

TUCKERS, 1, 2 and 3, Hanley Road, Dartmouth. Tel. 196 and 150.

DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES. For selected list of PROPERTIES.—RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter (Tel. 59378).

ENGLISH LAKES. Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Agents and Surveyors. Est. 1841. PROCTER & BIRKBECK, Lake Road, Windermere (Tel. 688), and at Lancaster and London.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. Country Properties and Farms.—C. M. STANFORD AND SON, Colchester (Tel. 3165, 4 lines).

DIRECTORY CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON OTHER PAGES
Pages 1273-1275 All other classified advertisements.
RATES AND ADDRESS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 1273

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1
GROsvenor
5131 (8 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON

ESTABLISHED 1875

and at
21, HORSEFAIR,
BANBURY, OXON
Tel. 3295-7

OXFORDSHIRE. IN THE HEYTHROP HUNT

BURFORD 7 miles, CHIPPING NORTON 5 miles.

THE PUDLICOTE ESTATE

Extending to about
466 ACRES

Comprising
PUDLICOTE HOUSE

Set in well-timbered parkland
with superb views.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, STUDY
DOMESTIC QUARTERS
8 BED. AND DRESSING ROOMS
3 BATHROOMS

GROOM'S FLAT



Auctioneers: CURTIS & HENSON, Banbury.

GARAGE AND STABLE BLOCK

BAILIFF'S HOUSE, COMPLETELY

MODERNISED, WITH

5 BEDROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, etc.

**EXTENSIVE T.T. AND ATTESTED
FARM BUILDINGS**

6 SERVICE COTTAGES

The land runs down to the Evenlode and comprises
about 466 acres in all.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

(unless previously sold privately) at a later
date as a whole or Pudlicote House and
53 acres would be sold separately.

WARWICKSHIRE

BANBURY 12 miles, RUGBY and COVENTRY 15 miles, BIRMINGHAM 32 miles.

WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE WITH 117 ACRES

Extensively modernised and containing some
beautiful old pine panelling.

ENTRANCE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS
DOMESTIC QUARTERS
8 BEDROOMS, 3 DRESSING ROOMS
NURSERY, 5 BATHROOMS

ALSO 4 STAFF BEDROOMS WITH
BATHROOM



Main water and electricity.

Oil-fired central heating throughout.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH
WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN

NON-UPKEEP HARD TENNIS COURT

ORCHARD AND PARKLAND

5 COTTAGES AND STABLE FLAT

GARAGES AND 7 LOOSE BOXES

COWHOUSES, COVERED YARD AND
DUTCH BARN

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: JOHN GERMAN & SON, Ramsbury, Wiltshire (Tel. 361), and CURTIS & HENSON, London.

MARKET PLACE,
CIRENCESTER (Tel. 62-63)

HOBBS & CHAMBERS

F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

AND AT
FARINGDON, BERKS

In the much favoured district between Cirencester and Cheltenham.

COTSWOLDS—AYCOTE, NEAR CIRENCESTER

London 1½ hrs. by fast train from Kemble Junction 9 miles.

WELL-APPOINTED COTSWOLD RESIDENCE AND 287 ACRES

3 ATTRACTIVE RECEPTION ROOMS,
HALL, CLOAK AND GUN ROOMS. 7-9
BEDROOMS (5 with washbasins, h. and c.).
MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES

Main electricity and Estate water.
Central heating (oil-fired).

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN



Sole Agents: HOBBS & CHAMBERS (Cirencester Office).

POLO, SHOOTING AND HUNTING

5 LOOSE BOXES

GARAGE FOR 2. 5 COTTAGES AND

1 BUNGALOW

EXTENSIVE MODERN FARM
BUILDINGS

287 ACRES PRODUCTIVE LAND
(202 acres arable)

VACANT POSSESSION ON
COMPLETION

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON, TAUNTON

WILTSHIRE—HAMPSHIRE BORDER

11 miles south from Salisbury.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE



3½ BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM,
3 RECEPTION,
KITCHEN, etc.

Main water and electricity.

Septic tank drainage.

BARN. GRANARY

4 LOOSE BOXES

2 small paddocks.

1½ ACRES IN ALL

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

Apply: Salisbury Office (Tel. 2467/8).

WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

In the village of St. Cross, 1 mile from City centre.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

with later additions.

Hall, cloakroom,
3 reception rooms,
Well arranged
domestic offices with
Aga and maids
sitting room, 6
bedrooms and bathroom.

All main services.

Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2
ATTRACTIVE LODGE
1¾ ACRES Garden and
Grounds.



PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD

Apply Salisbury Office (Tel. 2467-8).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone MAYfair 6341 (15 lines)

G. W. FINN & SONS

31, WATLING STREET, CANTERBURY

Telephone 4491

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. ROBERT TRITTON

EAST KENT**THE GODMERSHAM PARK ESTATE
CANTERBURY**

For Sale by Private Treaty

**THIS NOTABLE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY OF ABOUT
1,580 Acres**

The Whole of which is in Hand and Offered with Vacant Possession

**GODMERSHAM HOUSE, BUILT IN 1732**

IS OF MODERATE SIZE, BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED AND COMPLETELY MODERNISED FOR LABOUR SAVING

THE INTERIOR DECORATION INCLUDES CARVED OVERDOORS, MOULDED PLASTER CORNICES AND FRIEZES
MARBLE AND OTHER CHIMNEYPICES AND MOST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS ARE PANELLED

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH OIL-FIRED CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

ALL MAIN BEDROOMS HAVE BATHROOMS EN SUITE AND ARE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL CUPBOARDED. THE
KITCHENS ARE MODERN AND COMPACT. *Main water and electricity.* LOVELY WALLED GARDENS & SWIMMING POOL

THE ESTATE IS FARMED FOR BEEF AND CORN PRODUCTION AS ONE UNIT AND INCLUDES 40 ACRES OF FRUIT

IT INCLUDES THREE SETS OF FARM BUILDINGS, 18 COTTAGES AND A MANOR FARMHOUSE

TROUT FISHING. GOOD SHOOTING

**AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY**

For particulars apply to the Sole Agents, Messrs. G. W. FINN & SONS, 31, WATLING STREET, CANTERBURY (Tel. 4491), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

SUSSEX

Midway between Haywards Heath and the coast within convenient daily reach of London.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM, ABOUT 124 ACRES

MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER



3 reception rooms, modern domestic offices with Aga cooker and Agamatic boiler, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms and attics. Excellent garage and stabling block with staff flat. Charming garden. *Main electricity and water.*

FARMHOUSE with 5 bedrooms, ample farm-buildings housing a T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY SHORTHORN HERD

2 good Cottages, most productive and well-watered land.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION



Inspected and recommended by the Joint Agents: Messrs. T. BANNISTER AND CO., Market Place, Haywards Heath and JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (J.33050).

MIDFORD CASTLE, NEAR BATH

Only about 3 miles south of the City overlooking the beautiful Midford Valley.

Fast rail connection to Paddington.

MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARM



Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Heavily timbered grounds.

£4,000 WITH SIX ACRES

(optional timber in addition)

A further 25 acres of parkland available if required.

POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE

Joint Agents: BERRY POWELL & SHACKELL, LTD., The Old Post Office, York Buildings, Bath (Tel. 2244-5), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

Adjoining the village of Laugharne, but completely secluded in a delightfully sheltered position on the shore of Carmarthen Bay, facing south and enjoying magnificent views.

THE CHARMING RESIDENCE OF GLANYMOR, LAUGHARNE



4 rec., 7 bed., 3 bathrooms. Usual domestic offices.

Heated conservatory.

Garages for 2.

Stone-built lodge (4 rooms)

Mains electricity and water. Own drainage.

Small area of formal grounds but 23 acres woodland and coppice of great charm.

13 acres agricultural land with farm buildings.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SMALL AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY in a unique setting of great charm.

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Private Treaty. Inspection only by permit to view to be obtained of the Joint Agents: JOHN FRANCIS & SON, Carmarthen (Tel 6465-6) and JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (Ref. 73696)

For Sale with Vacant Possession.

FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

Station 1½ miles. About 30 miles from London by road. About 400 ft. above sea level on a southern slope in a grandly timbered park with lake.

About 345 Acres, of which 100 Acres are Woodland

This beautifully appointed House approached by two drives and containing:

10 principal bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, outer and inner halls, 5 reception, passenger lift. Lovely winter garden, hard and grass tennis courts, swimming pool.

Inexpensive grounds, stabling and garages.

CENTRAL HEATING

Main electricity and water throughout.



ATTESTED AND LICENSED T.T. HOME FARM WITH AMPLE BUILDINGS: SHOOTING AND FISHING

BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND 7 COTTAGES

Inspected and highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (C.30210).

For Sale Privately

Easy reach Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth.

KINROSS-SHIRE

Edinburgh 25 miles. Stirling 22 miles. Kinross 4 miles.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

In a most attractive part of Central Scotland.

Country House in wooded policies beside river, with fine views west and southwards on 2 floors with 3 public rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen (Aga, Agamatic), etc. Staff Flat with bathroom.

Central Heating.

Mains Electricity.

Delightful walled garden, greenhouses, garage.

3 MODERNISED COTTAGES



ARABLE-STOCK FARM (in hand) ABOUT 75 ACRES

SHOOTING, TROUT FISHING, GOLF COURSES NEARBY

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

BERWICKSHIRE

Duns 3 miles. Edinburgh 38 miles.

MODERN RESIDENCE WITH LODGE AND SOME 16 ACRES WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS ACROSS THE MERSE OF BERWICKSHIRE



Inner hall, cloakroom (h. and c.), 3 reception rooms (small), 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with heated towel rails, gun room, drying room, servant's sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Kitchen with modern fittings. heated linen cupboard. Polished teak floors and woodwork throughout.

Garage for 2 large or 3 small cars.



LODGE of 3 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchenette, scullery, bathroom. *Central heating and mains Electricity. Own Water (Gravitation).*

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX. 7 MILES FROM LEWES

An outstanding position facing south with a magnificent panoramic view of the South Downs. Adjoining farmlands, close to village and bus. Easy reach Brighton or Eastbourne.



Mellowed, easily-run modern house with Georgian features. Charming interior with hall, cloakroom, 2 reception. Excellent kitchen with Esse, 4 bed., bath., shower room. Polished strip floors. Main electricity and water. Garage for 2. Choice gardens with oasthouse. **£6,750 FREEHOLD. 2½ ACRES** Joint Agents: BUSH, MORSE & WELLING, Lewes (82), and WILSON & CO.

WILSON & CO.

A PERFECT SMALL ESTATE
Under 30 miles from London on Kent-Surrey border. Lovely south view. Easy reach Westerham, East Grinstead and Tunbridge Wells.



An attractive house. Over 40 acres. In a magnificent park-like setting with long drive and lodge at entrance. 7 bed., 3 bath., 3 reception. Aga. Full central heating. Garages, stabling, flat. Model T.T. farmery.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

GROSVENOR
1441

NORFOLK. 14 MILES NORWICH

Outskirts village with bus, 5 miles from sea, 3 miles Barton Broad. Completely unspoilt country.



A SMALL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE
An easily run house of great charm and atmosphere. Attractive hall, 3 reception, sun loggia, 3-4 bed., bath. Small wing of 2 bed. and bathroom. Main electricity. Central heating. Double garage. Walled gardens. Tennis court. **£6,500 FREEHOLD with 3 ACRES.**

WINCHESTER
FLEET
FARNBOROUGH

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

HARTLEY WINTNEY
ALDERSHOT
ALRESFORD

IDEAL FOR SEMI-RETIREMENT

Enjoying seclusion in a favourite and unspoilt area of North Hampshire, 4 miles market town and main line station.

17th CENTURY COTTAGE WITH MODEL PIGGERY AND 23½ ACRES



The cottage contains a wealth of oak and has been carefully modernised.

Lounge, dining room and kitchen. 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

Main electricity and water.

MODEL PIGGERY

Farrowing house, sties and battery house.

The land is all under cultivation.

PRICE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION £8,000
Offers with less land might be considered.

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

OFTEN ADMIRER—ALRESFORD

A CHARMING MID-GEORGIAN VILLAGE HOUSE

In the main street of the lovely old Hampshire country town.

Comfortable, well fitted, with all main services and central heating.

Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, large modern kitchen, 6 bedrooms and bathroom.

Self contained. STAFF MAISONNETTE in hand.

Ideal for Sale of Antique Furniture or division vertically into 2 properties.

Garage and outbuildings. Lovely secluded garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Alresford Office (Tel. 274).



DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM (Tel. Bookham 2801)
BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

QUITE UNIQUE TRUE REPLICA OF A SPANISH HOUSE OCCUPYING ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS

The subject of two illustrated articles in the magazine "Ideal Home."



WEST SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDER, NEAR PETERSFIELD

3 reception rooms, patio, 4 bed., 2 bathrooms.

MODEL KITCHEN

Main Services.

Oil-fired Central Heating.

GARAGES FOR 2 OR 3

Enchanting garden of 4½ ACRES needing minimum upkeep.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

Very strongly recommended by CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office (Tel. 680-1). (Ref. H.)

BETWEEN DORKING & GUILDFORD

Beautiful country setting.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Designed by a well known architect.

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

Hall and cloak. Panelled lounge 30 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in. Dining room, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

DOUBLE GARAGE

With 8 ACRES mostly woodland and plantation.



FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION at Reasonable Cost

Details from Messrs. CUBITT & WEST, Dorking Office. (D.723)

Tels.
NEWBURY 304 and 1620

A. W. NEATE & SONS

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

Tel.
HUNGERFORD 8

By direction of W. E. Powell, Esq.

MILDENHALL WOODLANDS FARM

Situated high above the Kennet Valley in the beautiful country between Marlborough (about 2 miles) and Hungerford (about 9 miles).

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD ATTESTED CORN AND STOCK FARM

FARMHOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE, COMPREHENSIVE HOME BUILDINGS RANGED ROUND YARDS, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD NEARLY NEW OFF-BUILDINGS. FOUR FARM COTTAGES.

NEARLY 700 ACRES OF EXTREMELY PRODUCTIVE AND EASILY WORKABLE CHALK LAND

all watered by troughs and very well fenced.

Main electricity. Unusually good water supply.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

For SALE BY AUCTION on JUNE 20 next at MARLBOROUGH. Offers for a private sale will be submitted and mortgage terms can probably be arranged.

WILTSHIRE

Within easy reach of markets at Warminster, Frome, Shaftesbury and Salisbury.

A FIRST-CLASS, VALUABLE FREEHOLD STOCK FARM

WITH A WELL-SITED SMALL MODERN HOMESTEAD WITH UP-TO-DATE FITTINGS AND CONVENIENCES AND SMALL SET OF BUILDINGS. TWO COTTAGES (BOTH LET) WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE.

OVER 183 ACRES FERTILE LAND

varying from strong loam to chalky loam, well fenced within a ring fence in convenient enclosures, and including about 29 acres of beautifully irrigated water meadows.

Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Septic Tank drainage.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

For SALE BY AUCTION at an early date. Offers for a private sale will meanwhile be submitted.

ESTATE

ENington 1490
elegrams:
Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet

Haslemere and Berkhamstead

AUCTION, JUNE 26 NEXT, AT MAIDSTONE (unless previously sold).

"BROOM DOWNS," WATERINGBURY, KENT

Standing on a knoll, secluded yet only 4 miles Maidstone.

A FINE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY



With well detached cottage, garage and stable block, which would separate if desired.

4 reception, 8 bed. and dressing rooms and 2 bathrooms on

2 FLOORS ONLY

Central heating.

Main services.

Modern drainage.

Over 5 ACRES including beautiful grounds and mill pond.

FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

(Cottage Service Occupancy)

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. WM. DAY & SONS, 40, Earl Street, Maidstone (Tel. 3505).

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

(KENsington 1490. Extn. 810).

HEREFORDSHIRE & SHROPSHIRE BORDER

Easy reach of Shrewsbury and Birmingham. Handy for market town.

SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in a beautiful garden



Entrance and inner hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room.

Co's electric light and power. Partial central heating.

Excellent water and drainage. Garage for 2. Stabling and useful outbuildings. Beautifully timbered grounds with many specimen trees, tennis lawn, excellent kitchen garden, by a trout stream.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

ON HIGH GROUND EAST SUSSEX COAST

Within easy reach station 1½ hours town.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE of low elevation with cavity walls, etc.



Entrance hall, lounge, dining, further lounge or breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage.

Main services.

Charming gardens with lawns, rose bushes, herbaceous, kitchen, etc., about ½ acre. Woodland including stream and several ponds—ALL

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

ONLY £5,000 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

(KENsington 1490. Extn. 810).

AUCTION, JULY 9 NEXT (unless previously sold).

ON THE FRINGE OF ASHDOWN FOREST

Haywards Heath Station 7 miles, buses within 7 minutes walk.

Ideal week-end retreat or permanent residence.

LAMBS FARM, DANEHILL, SUSSEX



An attractive Freehold Period Farmhouse in peaceful country surroundings with extensive views.

2-3 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Co's electric light and water.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Small cowhouse, piggeries, etc.

Simple garden, large orchard and undulating meadowland.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

(KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

AUCTION, JULY 2 NEXT (unless previously sold).
TO BE OFFERED AS A WHOLE OR IN 2 LOTS

WEST SURREY

Close to golf course and Eton trout fishing lakes and club, 2 miles from Milford or Willey stations. Bus service available.

HIGHLANDS, HYDON HEATH, GODALMING

An attractive medium-sized Country House.

Lounge hall, 3 rec.,

7 beds., 3 baths.

Complete central heating.

Co's electricity and water.

GARAGE

Outbuildings.

EXCELLENT LODGE of 5 rooms, kitchen and bath., beautifully laid-out sheltered gardens and woodland of about

5½ acres.

Together with about 13 ACRES devoted to Christmas tree cultivation.



IN ALL ABOUT 18½ ACRES

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 56A, High Street, Haslemere (953), or 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

SOUTH OF DORKING

In the lovely Leith and Holmbury Hill district.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE in the Dutch style with Norfolk reed thatched roof.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bed. and dressing rooms, bathroom, compact offices.

Co's electric light, water.

Central heating.

Good garage.

Delightful grounds, with lawns, herbaceous borders kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all 4 to 5 ACRES



ONLY £6,975 FREEHOLD

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

SUNNY SUSSEX COAST

ALDWICK BAY ESTATE

Within easy reach of Bognor Regis.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Of pleasing elevation well planned and beautifully fitted.

Hall, half-tiled cloakroom, spacious lounge, dining room, well fitted kitchen, 4 bedrooms (3 with h. and c.), luxury bathroom.

Part central heating.

Garage. Easily kept, well stocked garden, front and rear.



FREEHOLD £4,950

Offers considered for an immediate sale.

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).

AUCTION, JUNE 26 NEXT, AT MAIDSTONE (unless previously sold).

"WARDENS," WATERINGBURY, KENT

4 miles Maidstone, 2½ Malling (main electric line), 10 Tonbridge.

INTERESTING 16th-CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Modernised and charmingly decorated, wealth of oak and other features.

4 reception and 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, all on 2 floors.

Main services.

Modern drainage.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Small cottage (let).

Delightful gardens, stream and orchard, in all about 2½ ACRES



VACANT POSSESSION, except cottage

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. WM. DAY & SONS, 40, Earl Street, Maidstone (Tel. 3505).

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

(KENsington 1490. Extn. 810).

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Telephones:
2481
REGent 2482
2295

AN EMINENTLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY

WELL SITED FOR LONDON BUSINESS EXECUTIVE OR ONE IN
THE CRAWLEY AREA

As discerning agents we much admired this captivating house and garden.



Rural setting on
Surrey/Sussex borders,
between Reigate and
East Grinstead.
35 minutes London.

3 receptions, extensive oak
parquet flooring, 3 double
and 2 single bedrooms,
2 baths.

Oil-fired central heating.
Main services.

2 GARAGES

Extremely pretty garden
and grass/orchard. A well
maintained country home.

FOR SALE AT £7,250 WITH NEARLY 2 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

Beautiful Situation ON THE LOVELY SUSSEX HILLS

Adjoining farmlands with delightful views over timbered undulating countryside, about
1 mile from the village and station with good business trains to London 1 hour. Easy
reach Tunbridge Wells and the coast.

SUPERB MODERN RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER



Having bright and
cheerful interior on two
floors only. Attractive
drive approach.

3 reception rooms, 7 bed-
rooms all with fitted
basins, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Aga
cooker. Main services.
Superior modern cottage
with 3 bedrooms and

2 reception rooms.
DOUBLE GARAGE
Delightful matured gar-
dens and grounds with
tennis lawn, small orchard
and useful paddock.

4 1/2 ACRES

A HOME OF OUTSTANDING ATTRACTION RECOMMENDED AT
£8,750

The house might be sold without the cottage if preferred.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, London, W.1. REG. 2481.

"TILE HOUSE," CHALFONT ST. GILES, BUCKS.

Delightful secluded setting 1 mile from station with frequent trains to Baker Street and
Marylebone. One mile from Harewood Downs Golf Course.

A FINE MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER



In landscape gardens
and woodland. On two
floors only.

Well equipped and in
splendid order.

3 reception rooms, parquet
floors, 7 bedrooms, dress-
ing room, 3 bathrooms.

Main services and partial
central heating.

Excellent detached
cottage with 5 rooms and
bath plus Garage for
4 cars with 2 rooms over.

STABLE

Sweeping lawns, tennis, wonderful selection of shrubs and flowering trees, woodland
walks. 6 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN JULY AS A WHOLE OR
IN TWO LOTS.

JOHN CHURCHMAN & SONS

Chartered Surveyors,
SOUTH STREET, HORSHAM. BRIGHTON ROAD, CRAWLEY.

JUST IN THE MARKET

HORSHAM 5 miles (LONDON under 1 hour).

PERIOD COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PRETTY
VILLAGE



In Green Belt area.
6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
lounge/hall, cloakroom, 2
reception rooms, domestic
offices.

Main services.

Partial central heating.

Attractive and matured
garden.

DETACHED
3-BEDROOMED
COTTAGE

4 LOOSE BOXES AND OTHER BUILDINGS. 6 1/2 ACRES
FREEHOLD £8,750 WITH POSSESSION

For particulars, apply Horsham Office (Tel. 2547/8).

FOR THE "GREEN FINGERED" ENTHUSIAST

Gorgeous garden plus orchard and small field.

BERKSHIRE. EASY REACH WOKINGHAM/READING

Modern House will appeal to the fastidious buyer.

Prettily sited with extensive
south views.

3 reception rooms, loggia
and paved terrace, "super"
kitchen and bathroom,
4 bedrooms. In perfect
decorative order.

Central heating. Main
electric light and power.

2 GARAGES

One would search far to
find a better property.

Occupied by "house and
garden proud" owners.



FOR SALE AT £7,000 WITH ABOUT 2 1/2 ACRES

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

ON THE LEAS AT FOLKESTONE

One of the finest situations on the Kent coast on high ground with lovely sea and
coastal views over the Channel to the Fairlights. Within easy reach of the beach and
convenient for the centre of Folkestone, with its excellent shops and all amenities.

SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN HOUSE IN THE TUDOR STYLE

Built quite regardless
of expense, beautifully
appointed with fittings
throughout of first-class
quality.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

6 BEDROOMS

DRESSING ROOM

2 BATHROOMS

Maid's sitting room.

Central heating and all
main services.

Terraced gardens about
1/2 acre with winding drive
approach.



The property is built on sandy soil and is well protected from the east by
its own terraced garden and faces south-west.

Full particulars may be obtained from the joint Sole Agents, Messrs. WOOLLEY-
SMITH & Co., Chartered Surveyors and Chartered Land Agents, Manor Office,
Folkestone (Tel. Folkestone 51201), and F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House,
40, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tel.: REG. 2481.

POSSIBLY THE FINEST SITUATION in North DORSET

In lovely country between Shaftesbury and Blandford, commanding magnificent views
over the surrounding countryside. Close to village but conveniently removed from
main roads.

SUPERBLY BUILT AND FITTED HOUSE DESIGNED FOR LABOUR
SAVING

2-3 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, fine modern bathroom. Luxury American type
kitchen.

Central heating throughout. Mains.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Delightful inexpensive garden with paved terrace; paddock. 2 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION LATER

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, London, W.1. REG. 2481.

SURREY. ON LIMPSFIELD COMMON

1 mile from Oxted station with good service of trains to London, reached in 40 minutes.

SMALL MODERN COTTAGE-TYPE HOUSE

IN TERRACED GARDEN 3/4 ACRE

Marvellous views of North Downs.

Main services. 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM. GARAGE

RECOMMENDED AT £4,950

GOSLING & MILNER

VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY 8, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1
(Tel.: Wentworth 2277) (Tel.: Victoria 3634)

VIRGINIA WATER

On high ground. Southern aspect. 1/2 mile station, few minutes Wentworth golf courses.

A WELL-APPOINTED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

Planned for ease of
upkeep.

Hall with cloakroom, 3
rec., 5 bed., dressing room,
modern bathroom, kitchen,
etc.

All main services.

Radiators.

2-CAR GARAGE

Very LOVELY GARDEN
with lawn, well stocked
rockery, paved terrace,
fruit trees, etc., about

1 ACRE



FREEHOLD £8,250

Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents: GOSLING & MILNER, as above.

A. C. FROST & CO.

SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

IN DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY ONLY 18 MILES FROM LONDON WITH WONDERFUL RIDING FACILITIES

2½ MILES FROM GERRARDS CROSS IN THE HEART OF THE GREEN BELT

THE FULMER ESTATE

IMPECCABLY MAINTAINED PROPERTIES OF MR. H. J. COLEBROOK WITH A TOTAL RING-FENCED AREA OF 86 UNDULATING ACRES



CHURCH FARM WITH 42½ ACRES
COTTAGE AND MODEL FARMERY

TWO FARMS

with lavishly
equipped modern
brick and tiled
buildings.



FERNACRES FARM WITH 38½ ACRES
STABLING FOR 15/20 HORSES,
SMALL HOUSE AND 4 COTTAGES

THE SUPERBLY APPOINTED HOUSE

"OCKNELL"

Approached by long
rhododendron-flanked
drives.

5 BEDROOMS
3 BATHROOMS
3 RECEPTION ROOMS
MODEL KITCHEN

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

MAIN SERVICES



IN AN INCOMPARABLY LOVELY
SETTING WITH PANORAMIC
VIEWS

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF

3¾ ACRES

LANDSCAPED WITH GREAT CARE



"WELL COTTAGE"—LOT 2

TWO OF THE FOUR CHARMING SECONDARY HOUSES

TWO VILLAGE BUILDING
SITES



"CHURCH FARM COTTAGE"—LOT 7

ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN NINE LOTS AT THE VILLAGE HALL, FULMER
ON TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1958

Illustrated particulars, plans and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers.

BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTHAMPTON

FOX & SONS

BRIGHTON
WORTHING

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX

Delightfully situated close to Crowborough Golf Course.



EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING RESIDENCE, only on the market through the owner moving abroad.

LITTLE FIELDS, CROWBOROUGH

3 bedrms., 2 baths., dressing rm., large lounge with dining recess, kitchen with *Agar* and *Agamatic* boiler for complete central heating. Main services. Brick built garage.

Delightful garden of about 3/4 ACRE AUCTION at the OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON, on JULY 17, 1958.

Solicitors: Messrs. BURY & WALKERS, Barnsley, Yorks. Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel. Hove 39201 (7 lines).

IN DELIGHTFUL DORSET VILLAGE

4 miles Shaftesbury. 7 miles Blandford.



Country Residence of charm constructed mainly of stone with thatched roof and expensively modernised throughout. 3 bedrms., bath., 2 reception, cloakrm., lounge-hall, kitchen. Main electricity and water. Stable block with garage. Secluded Garden of about 1/4 ACRE running to river. PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, 44-52 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth Tel. 6300.

NEW FOREST BORDERS

Delightful position overlooking open forest, between Romsey and Ringwood.



MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge/hall, 2 reception rooms. cloakroom, kitchen with Rayburn. Garage. Secluded 3/4 ACRE GARDEN

FOX & SONS, 32/34 London Road, Southampton 25155 (4 lines.)

IN A SUPERB POSITION

On the slopes of the South Downs only 6 miles from Brighton and commanding magnificent views over a wide area.



A CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. High Beeches, Poyning, near Brighton, Sussex. 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room, sun lounge, cloakroom, kitchen, double garage. Delightful easily maintained gardens. To be sold by Auction at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton on Thursday June 26, 1958. Solicitors: Messrs. FINCH, TURNER & TAYLER, 84, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117 and 118 Western Road, Brighton. Tel. Hove 39201 (7 lines).

CORNWALL

1 1/2 miles Bude. Delightful outlook to the coast. Surf bathing. Golf.



UNIQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of exceptional attraction facing south and in perfect condition. 5 bedrooms (h. and c.), 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathroom, 3 reception rooms, hall, cloak. Main electricity and water. Excellent Cottage. Profitable market garden, 3,000 sq. ft. Glass packing sheds.

About 9 ACRES. PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD or House and Gardens only: £5,900

FOX & SONS, 44-52 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

OVERLOOKING VILLAGE GREEN

Exceptional position in New Forest Village near Lyndhurst.



CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE Fully modernised with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large lounge/dining room, excellent kitchen, garage. Pleasant garden and orchard. £4,050 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 32/34, London Road, Southampton 25155 (4 lines.)

KENT OFFICES
SEVENOAKS Tel. 2246
OTFORD Tel. 164
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Tel. 446

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SURREY OFFICES
OXTED Tel. 2241
REIGATE Tel. 5441

KENT—23 MILES FROM LONDON

In most beautiful unspoilt country, 2 miles from Farningham.



PRICE FREEHOLD £6,250

Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2246).

LANGTON RIDGE

Long distant southerly views, 2 miles Tunbridge Wells, London daily.

JUST IN THE MARKET
A charming modern residence in matured garden and grounds. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, garden room, cloak., etc. Main services. Central Heating. Double garage. 1 1/2 ACRES £7,950 FREEHOLD

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 446-7).

IN A QUIET KENTISH VILLAGE

Easy reach of Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Dartford.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, good domestic offices. Main services.

Garage and outbuildings. Secluded garden about 3/4 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent (Tel. 2246, 4 lines).



FAVOURSED CROCKHAM HILL

23 miles London. 3 1/2 miles Oxted. 2 miles Westerham.

Delightful secluded woodland setting 600 ft. up amidst National Trust Land.

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom.

1 1/2 ACRES easily maintained garden.

2 GARAGES

Highly recommended by Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey (Tel. 2241-2).

8, Quarry Street,
GUILDFORD

MESSENGER, MORGAN & MAY

Guildford 2992
(5 lines)

SET IN LOVELY UNSPOILED COUNTRYSIDE

5 miles from Guildford.

An old-fashioned Family House of Character.

Fine drawing room, 2 other reception rooms, staff room and usual domestic quarters, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Coach house. 2 garages and other outbuildings. South aspect, views, charming garden, 1 Acre.

A very suitable subject for modernising. Excellent cottage, overlooking common with 5 rooms and bathroom, also available. Price and full particulars on request.



IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST CLANDON

4 miles from Guildford.

A modernised Family House with 2 1/2 Acres.

Hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, study, breakfast room, farmhouse style kitchen, 6 bedrooms.

All main services.

Workshop, double garage, greenhouse, summerhouse. Well-planned garden. Fruit cage, orchard and paddock.

Clandon Station 10 mins. walk; frequent services to Waterloo.

PRICE £6,950. Freehold. Vacant Possession.



STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER

HEAD OFFICE: 41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. (GROSVENOR 3056)
Chelmsford, Oxford, Lewes, Plymouth, Builth Wells, Beaulieu, Ipswich, Andover, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

NEW FOREST

Between Brockenhurst (3 miles) and Lymington (4 miles).

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER
THROUGHOUT



3 RECEPTION
7 BEDROOMS
3 BATHROOMS
Central heating,
main electricity and water.
GARAGE AND
STABLING
EXCELLENT COTTAGE
Well laid-out gardens and
grounds. 2 paddocks.
IN ALL ABOUT
9½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents:
STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Manor Office, Beaulieu (Tel. 377), or
Head Office, as above.

WEST LANCASHIRE

Adjoining Southport. Ormskirk 8 miles, Liverpool 30 miles.

VALUABLE RICH ARABLE FARM

BRICK-BUILT FARMHOUSE, 2 SITTING ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS
BATHROOM

Main electricity and water.

RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS. HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LAND

ABOUT 210 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Joint Agents:
T. BOOTH, ESQ., The Estate Offices, 150, Lord Street, Southport (Tel. 57621),
and STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office as above.

SOUTH CORNISH COAST

St. Mawes 7 miles, Truro 9 miles with fast trains to London. On the favoured
Roseland Peninsula.

A FINE 19th-CENTURY HOUSE



Suitable for use as a
Guest House, Hotel or
Nursing Home.
4 RECEPTION
13 BEDROOMS
3 BATHROOMS
Main electricity.
Private water supply.
GARAGE AND
STABLE BLOCK
GARDEN WITH
ORCHARD and
5 ACRES
PRICE £6,750
Also available modern
bungalow-cottage.
Paddocks about 13 acres.

ALL WITH POSSESSION

Joint Sole Agents:
STOCKTON & PLUMSTEAD, Mawnan Smith, near Falmouth (Mawnan Smith 228),
and STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office, as above.

MOLDRAM, CLARKE & EDGLEY

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
155-6, HIGH STREET, QUILDFORD; and at Woking.

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDER

THE WEST WING OF A COUNTRY MANSION

Occupying a delightful and unspoiled rural situation between Guildford and Horsham
with Southern aspects over grounds, lake and surrounding country.

The newly converted and modernised accommodation with exceptionally large
rooms on two floors only comprises: Entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 fine reception
rooms, modern kitchen, 5 double bedrooms (all h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Large
garage. Central heating. 2 ACRES including part of lake with coarse fishing.

£5,850 FREEHOLD

Guildford Office, Tel. 67281.

GUILDFORD 6 MILES

In a rural position amongst some of the most beautiful country in the locality.

A PARTICULARLY WELL-BUILT MODERN DETACHED HOUSE
occupying a secluded position and comprising: Lounge/hall, cloakroom, 2 good
reception rooms, well-fitted kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage for 2 cars.

Beautifully kept garden of 2½ ACRES including paddock.

£6,250 FREEHOLD

Guildford Office, Tel. 67281.

RIVER WYE

Rhayader 2½ miles. Builth Wells 10½ miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE SPORTING PROPERTY

CHARMING
MODERNISED HOUSE

6 BEDROOMS

STUDIO

COTTAGE

58 ACRES

FISHING
(1 mile—part both banks).
10 RECOGNISED
POOLS NOTED FOR
SALMON AND
TROUT



PRICE £5,000

Agents:
STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Builth Wells, Brecon (Builth Wells 3135),
or Head Office as above.

NORFOLK COAST

On high ground with fine views of sea and countryside. In secluded position near
village and church.

A MODERN HOUSE IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE

Designed by well-known London architect. Built of brick and flint, with reed
thatch, mullioned windows with lead glazing.

Hall, 3 reception,
modern kitchen with Aga,
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
attics,
staff accommodation.
Central heating.
Main electricity.
Terraced garden over-
looking sea. Tennis court,
kitchen garden, garage
and stabling.
3 fields (let).



PRICE £12,000

Joint Sole Agents: J. R. B. DRAPER & CO., Wroxham,
and STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office as above.

HAMPSHIRE COAST

Adjoining the New Forest about 2 miles from the unspoiled village of Beaulieu.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE

3 RECEPTION
6 PRINCIPAL
BEDROOMS
3 BATHROOMS
3 STAFF ROOMS

Central heating.

Main electricity and water.

COTTAGE

3 GARAGES

STABLING



GARDEN and Paddock of ABOUT 6½ ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE

Agents: STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office, as above,
or the Manor Office, Beaulieu (Tel. 377).

Telegrams: "Sales, Edinburgh" C. W. INGRAM & SONS Telephone: Edinburgh 32251
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 50, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

4 miles from St. Boswells.

SCOTTISH BORDER ESTATE

IN WELL-KNOWN FARMING DISTRICT

COUNTRY HOUSE AND ARABLE/STOCK FARM
ABOUT 339 ACRES

All in the Proprietor's Hands.

Low ground shooting, hunting. 4 miles from River Tweed.

COUNTRY HOUSE in wooded policies with fine view southwards to Cheviot Hills,
completely modernised with 6 public rooms, 2 bedroom/bathroom suites,
6 other bedrooms, bathroom.

12 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, etc.

Oil-fired central heating. Main electricity.

4 excellent modernised Cottages. Charming garden.

Garages, stables, etc. 48 acres standing woodland.

252-ACRE ARABLE STOCK FARM

Modernised Farmhouse, 2 Cottages, Arable Steading, in capital order.

Main electricity.

For particulars of the above and other Scottish Estates, apply to:
C. W. INGRAM & SONS, 50, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Tel.: MAYfair
0023-4

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

By direction of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1958, AT 12 NOON

EAST NORFOLK

THE RESIDENTIAL TITHE-FREE, ARABLE AND STOCK FARM

BETHEL FARM, POTTER HEIGHAM

Attractive brick, part flint and tiled PERIOD RESIDENCE. Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity.

EXTENSIVE AND WELL-MAINTAINED FARM PREMISES, 4 COTTAGES

188 ACRES

With VACANT POSSESSION of the larger portion on completion of the purchase.

Solicitors: Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co., 46, Parliament Street, London S.W.1.

Auctioneers Offices: 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 27161), or as above.

And at STOWMARKET NORWICH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, CAMBRIDGE, HADLEIGH and HOLT

SUFFOLK

Disse 9 miles, Eye 5 miles, Ipswich (main-line station) 18 miles.

Excellent sporting facilities.

AN HISTORICAL MOATED MANOR HOUSE. Dating from 1216 and which has been skilfully restored and completely modernised.

3 reception rooms, cloakroom, compact domestic offices, 4 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE
GARAGES
USUAL

OUTBUILDINGS

Main water.
Main electricity.
Central heating.

Inexpensive gardens of great charm, in all ABOUT 5 ACRES

Recommended as an outstanding Property, being undoubtedly one of the finest examples of its period in the country. For sale by Auction on July 8 (unless previously sold). Illustrated particulars from: Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, or Old Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (Tel. 135).



AUCTIONEERS AND
ESTATE AGENTS

FRANK CLOSE & SIMPSON

VALUERS AND
SURVEYORS

By direction of the owner-occupier, who is emigrating.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION MICHAELMAS, 1958

RYEDALE, NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

In the heart of the Sminnington country, about 2½ miles Kirbymoorside, 9 miles Malton and 25 miles equi-distant York and Scarborough.

A FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL FREEHOLD ATTESTED FARM

LOW NORTH-HOLME, NEAR KIRBYMOORSIDE

A capital Homestead includes a stone-built Georgian-style Farmhouse Residence, modernised and containing

3 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices, etc.

AN EXCELLENT RANGE OF BRICK-BUILT BUILDINGS includes covered cattle feeding yards, barn and fodder stores, in-bin dryer, loose boxes, implement sheds, Dutch barn, 4 good loose-boxes and tack room, etc.

FOREMAN'S MODERNISED COTTAGE

220 ACRES OF THE BEST LAND

contained in a ring fence, level and in good heart. It embraces rich pasture and leys, high-yielding arable producing excellent crops of corn and roots.

Mains electricity and water. Own sanitation. Tithe free and free of land tax.

THE AGENTS RECOMMEND THIS FARM AS BEING IDEALLY SUITABLE FOR MIXED HUSBANDRY, FEEDING AND/OR DAIRYING

Particulars and permits, apply: FRANK CLOSE & SIMPSON, 7, High Petergate, York. Tel. 24518.

Tel.
HORSHAM 3355 (3 lines)

KING & CHASEMORE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

HORSHAM
SUSSEX

HIGH UP IN THE SURREY HILLS WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS

About 6 miles from DORKING.



A well-appointed
post-war residence.

3 bedrooms, bathroom,
2 reception rooms, etc.

FULL CENTRAL
HEATING

Main electricity and water.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Well laid-out gardens.

Vacant Possession.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

KING & CHASEMORE, Chartered Surveyors, Horsham, Sussex (Tel. Horsham 3355).

WARNHAM, SUSSEX

In this much-sought-after village, 3 miles from HORSHAM

4 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS
BATHROOM
3 SECONDARY BEDROOMS
ENTRANCE HALL
3 RECEPTION ROOMS
KITCHEN, ETC.

All main services.

SPACE FOR GARAGE

MATURED WALLED GARDEN

FOR SALE

FREEHOLD £3,300

Vacant Possession on completion of the Purchase.

KING & CHASEMORE, Chartered Surveyors,
Horsham, Sussex (Tel. Horsham 3355).



BOURNEMOUTH
AND 13 BRANCH OFFICES

RUMSEY & RUMSEY

AND IN THE
CHANNEL ISLANDS

FERNDOWN, DORSET

7 miles Bournemouth. Access to golf course.



SUPERIOR BUNGALOW RESIDENCE. In lovely situation, secluded in own natural garden, 2¼ ACRES. Hall, 2 rec. (One 21½ ft. by 15 ft.), kit., tiled bathroom, 3 bed. Main services. Septic tank drainage. Block floors. Garage. Greenhouse-stores.

£6,150 FREEHOLD

Apply Parley Office, 159, New Road, Parley Cross, Dorset.

NEW FOREST. FORDINGBRIDGE

High yet sheltered with extensive views over Avon Valley.



A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in a choice situation, facing South. 3 rec. rooms, delightful patio, modern domestic offices, 4 prin. bed. Nursery, 2 bath., 2 sec. bed. Double garage, stable. Pleasure and veg. gardens. Paddock. FREEHOLD £7,750. Additional land and modern cottage available.

Apply Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 7080).

HANTS COAST

FRIARS CLIFF, CHRISTCHURCH

Bournemouth 5 miles. Views along coast to Isle of Wight.



SUPERB MARITIME RESIDENCE on favoured sea-front site, with excellent bathing and yachting facilities nearby. Built 1956. 3 rec. rooms, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms (all h. and c.), bathroom, sep. w.c. Garage. Garden. FREEHOLD £7,150

91, Bridge Street,
Worksop.
Tel. 3347-8

HENRY SPENCER & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

ERIO C. SPENCER, M.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.; RUPERT W. SPENCER, M.A. (Cantab.), F.A.I.; H. MICHAEL SPENCER, A.R.I.C.S., A.A.I.; LUKE M. SEYMOUR; W. E. PECK, F.A.I.
20, THE SQUARE, RETFORD, NOTTS. Tel. 531-2.

9, Norfolk Row,
Sheffield 1.
Tel. 25206

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Within easy reach of Nottingham, Leicester and Loughborough.

THE CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE—THE OLD RECTORY, WIDMERPOOL



In excellent order throughout. Garden with fine trees.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION—FREEHOLD

To be sold by Auction by **HENRY SPENCER & SONS** at the **BLACK BOY HOTEL, NOTTINGHAM**, on **TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958**, at 3 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold privately).



Full particulars and permission to view from **HENRY SPENCER & SONS**, Auctioneers, 20, The Square, Retford, Notts (Tel. 531-2), or from: **FREETH, CARTWRIGHT & SKETCHLEY**, Solicitors, 13, Low Pavement, Nottingham (Tel. 47491).

BY ORDER OF MRS. K. CARTWRIGHT

ON THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE-LINCOLNSHIRE BORDER

Lincoln 12 miles, Retford 9 miles, Gainsborough 13 miles, Newark 14 miles.

A CHARMING FREEHOLD SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE—THE MOUNT, DUNHAM-ON-TRENT

Situated in a fine position, in rural surroundings and on the outskirts of the village with views over the countryside.

The House is one of character and the rooms are well proportioned, light and cheerful.

It contains: Entrance hall, morning room, drawing room, dining room, kitchen with Aga cooker, 5 good bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, separate w.c., conservatory. *Main services.*

EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS & STABLING
2 GARAGES

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN with **TENNIS COURT**



The Property has an area of about
2 ACRES, 1 ROOD, 20 PERCHES

VACANT POSSESSION on Completion
(or earlier by arrangement).

To be sold by Auction by **HENRY SPENCER AND SONS** at their Salerooms, 20, **THE SQUARE, RETFORD**, on **SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1958**, at 3.15 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold privately).

Illustrated particulars and permission to view from **HENRY SPENCER & SONS**, Auctioneers, 20, The Square, Retford, Notts (Tel. 531-2), or from: **MEE & Co.**, Solicitors, 19, Churchgate, Retford (Tel. 872-3).

BY ORDER OF LADY SPEARMAN

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

THE VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE DAIRY AND MIXED THE GABLES FARM, SUTTON BONINGTON

THE HOUSE, BUILDINGS AND 4 COTTAGES ARE IN THE VILLAGE, WITH A GRAND BLOCK OF GRASSLAND OPENING FROM THEM AND RUNNING WESTWARDS TO THE RIVER SOAR AND THE REMAINDER OF THE LAND, MAINLY PRODUCTIVE ARABLE, IN ANOTHER BLOCK CLOSE BY AND WITH AN AREA OF ABOUT

183 ACRES

In a very good agricultural area and near to excellent markets, the farm is for sale with

VACANT POSSESSION ON MARCH 25, 1959 (or earlier by arrangement).

To be sold by **AUCTION** by **HENRY SPENCER & SONS** at the **BLACK BOY HOTEL, NOTTINGHAM**, on **TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1958** at 5 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold privately).

Full particulars with plans from: **HENRY SPENCER & SONS**, Auctioneers, 20, The Square, Retford, Notts (Tel. 531-2);

91, Bridge Street, Worksop (Tel. 3347-8); 9, Norfolk Row, Sheffield (Tel. 25206); or from:

HERBERT SMITH & Co., Solicitors, 62, London Wall, London, E.C.2 (Tel.: National 9622, 17 lines).

CHESSHIRE, GIBSON & CO.

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents, Valuers and Auctioneers.
COLMORE HOUSE, 21, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 2.
Tel.: MIDland 2451.

WOODNORTON, NEAR EVESHAM

Evesham 3 miles, Worcester 12 miles, Birmingham 32 miles.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ULTRA-MODERN CHALET TYPE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Beautifully appointed in contemporary style. Magnificently situated on high ground with glorious views.



Briefly containing: Attractive entrance hall, fully-fitted cloakroom, day nursery, 2 exceptionally fine reception rooms and special sun balcony, ultra-modern kitchen and breakfast room, 5 most delightful and beautifully appointed bedrooms, 2 well-fitted bathrooms, shower room. Garage for 3 cars. Charming garden, 2 paddocks. Orchard. Valuable woodlands.

Excellent newly-built staff bungalow or guest annexe.

Main electricity. Oil-fired central heating.

Total area about 56 acres. **VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**
For further particulars, apply to the Agents, as above.

CLIFFORD DANN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

Chartered Surveyor, Chartered Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

FITZROY HOUSE, 10, HIGH ST., LEWES (Tel. 750), and at DITCHLING (Tel. Hassocks 48) and HURSTPIERPOINT

MID-SUSSEX. DITCHLING

In the centre of this favourite village at the foot of the Downs, yet completely secluded. Main line station 1½ miles. Haywards Heath 6 miles.

AN ENCHANTING OLD MANOR HOUSE

Of much historical interest, with later additions.

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, galleried staircase, fine studio, 3 reception, music room, modern domestic offices.

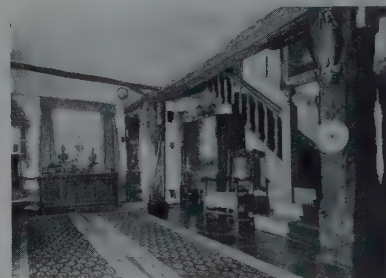
Part can be separated as Staff Wing.

Main services.

Modern central heating.

Coach house, stores.

NEW DOUBLE GARAGE



Delightful gardens of ¾ ACRE, easily maintained.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD. £9,750

Strongly recommended by Sole Agent—a property in excellent order.

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE**GIDDY & GIDDY**WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS**ON A VILLAGE GREEN**Maidenhead 2 miles. Windsor 4½ miles. Paddington
35 minutes.

A lovely Georgian house, immaculately appointed in walled grounds. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, ultra-modern tiled domestic quarters with staff sitting room. Oil-fired central heating. Basins in principal bedrooms. Fitted wardrobes. Detached cottage. Garage for 4. **6 Acres**
FREEHOLD £13,500

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

Between HENLEY & READING

On the Shiplake Reach of the River Thames near station and local shops.



A pleasant modern house with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom and kitchen. Garage for 2 cars. Summerhouse. Cultivated gardens of ¾ acre
FOR SALE AT AUCTION JUNE 18 (unless sold before).

Joint Auctioneers: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53), and CHAMBERS & Co., Henley (Tel. 71).

COOKHAM VILLAGE

Pleasantly secluded in walled courtyard gardens.



An early Tudor house, sympathetically modernised. 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen with "Agamatic." Lounge hall. Cloakroom. Central heating.

GARAGE.

FREEHOLD £8,250

GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)**WOOLLEY & WALLIS**and at
RINGWOOD AND ROMSEY**SOUTH WILTSHIRE**

6 miles from Salisbury.

RESIDENTIAL SMALLHOLDING

with
**ATTRACTIVE
RESIDENCE**

4 BEDROOMS

2 RECEPTION

USEFUL RANGE
OF BUILDINGS

Main electricity and water.

**Vacant Possession
at Michaelmas.**

For Sale by Auction SALISBURY, June 24, 1958. Particulars and plans from Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury (Tel. 2491-2-3), or from Messrs. MYDDLETON & MAJOR, 49, High Street, Salisbury (Tel. 4211).

SOUTH WILTS—SALISBURY 5 MILES**DELIGHTFUL FAMILY HOUSE IN NICE GROUNDS**

On two floors only. Part self-contained Flat but whole could be used as one.

HOUSE: Hall, 2 reception rooms, breakfast/kitchen with Aga, good kitchen quarters, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. S.C. FLAT: 2 reception rooms, bedroom, bathroom. Services. Central heating. Excellent outbuildings. 3 garages. Very pleasant grounds. 2-acre paddock. In all **4 ACRES**

FREEHOLD £6,750 SUBJECT TO CONTRACT

Sole Agents.

HANTS—WILTS BORDER. NETHER WALLOP

Salisbury 10 miles, Winchester 14, Stockbridge 5.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY

Completely modernised Period Residence (dates back to 1490).

Excellent sporting and schools nearby.

2 or 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, good kitchen quarters.

Services. Central heating by Agamatic.

Garages. Garden. 2 Paddocks.

FREEHOLD £6,250

Sole Agents: WOOLLEY & WALLIS.

CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS
AND ESTATE AGENTS**WYATT & SON**

Est. 1826.

SURVEYORS AND
VALUERS**ANGMERING, WEST SUSSEX**

On the edge of the old village, about 2 miles from the coast.

THE POUND HOUSE

**Dignified Georgian
Residence in
Immaculate Garden.**

Lounge hall, 3 reception
rooms, 6 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms, domestic
quarters.

Main services.

**DOUBLE GARAGE
PADDOCK**

**Lovely but inexpensive
gardens.**

AUCTION on the premises, Wednesday, July 2, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars of the above two properties may be obtained from the Auctioneers: Messrs. WYATT & SON, 59, East Street, Chichester (Tel. 2296-7), and at 10 West Street, Havant (Tel. 11), Bognor Regis and Selsey-on-Sea.

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDER**CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE****"OAKLANDS," ROWLANDS CASTLE**

Portsmouth 8 miles,
Chichester 10 miles.

**Moderate Sized
Residence**

4 reception rooms,
8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

SERVICE FLAT

Buildings with cowstall
for 12, cottage and
ABOUT 49 ACRES
including 3 acres with
outline planning
permission.

**AUCTION** Chichester, Wednesday, June 25.**BUCKLAND & SONS**

8, HIGH STREET, WINDSOR and at SLOUGH, READING, LONDON.
Telephones: Windsor 48 and 1722, Slough 21307, Reading 2890 London 0013 Holborn

OLD WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

Overlooking a delightful reach of the Thames near Runnymede.

MOST ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN HOUSE

HALL
2 RECEPTION ROOMS
KITCHEN
SUN PARLOUR
3 BEDROOMS
HALF TILED
BATHROOM
SEPARATE W.C.
GARAGE
GOOD SIZED
MATURED GARDEN
All services.

FREEHOLD £4,650**SOUTH DEVON COAST**

9 MILES FROM PLYMOUTH

In secluded valley with magnificent estuary and woodland views, ¼ mile from village of Holbeton.



Designed by leading architect. Built 1957. Lounge-dining room 24 ft. by 14 ft., fitted study, 2 double bedrooms, 1 single bedroom, bathroom and 2 separate w.c.s., ultra-modern kitchen. Oil-fired central heating. Garage. Utility room, workshop. The house is beautifully fitted with wardrobes and cupboards. Every room has a fine view.

For further particulars apply:

DUNBAR, CHORTLES, HOLBETON, S. DEVON. Tel. Holbeton 26.

Solve all your rough cutting problems



with the **ALLEN Universal MOTOR SCYTHE**

All the well-tried features that have made the Allen Motor Scythe so world-famous are retained in this new Universal model and several new features are introduced: Adjustable handle bars, higher ground clearance, double-ended p.t.o. shaft, and an all-steel gear case which make it a truly superlative machine. Plus a full range of "plug-in" implements. Over 17 different implements are available for instant "plugging-in," including horticultural plough, electric generator for hedge trimmer or chain saw, grass cutter, cultivators, saw bench, spray pump, etc.

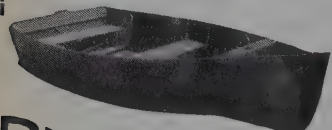
or the **ALLEN Self-Propelled ROTARY SICKLE**

This robust, self-propelled machine is fitted with a powerful 4-stroke engine and will cut the toughest growth and should not be confused with light-weight rotary lawn mowers. It is easy to operate in confined spaces and on slopes, there being separate controls for driving wheels and cutters. This machine is ideal for use in orchards, paddocks, poultry runs, overgrown spaces, etc.

Write for full particulars and free demonstration to Dept. B.

JOHN ALLEN & SONS (OXFORD) LTD COWLEY OXFORD

**SAILING, ROWING or
OUTBOARD DINGHIES
which fold away**



PROUT

from
£15. 10. 0

Enjoy every kind of boating this holiday without the trouble of moorings. Just fold it away to carry on the car roof or stow in as little as 6 ft. x 3 ins. Robust and proven over many years, Prout Folding Dinghies make boating a real pleasure. Please write for free catalogue.

G. PROUT & SONS LTD.
10, POINT ROAD, CANVEY ISLAND, ESSEX
Telephone CANVEY 190

FREE ONE 24" x 60" POLYTHENE STORAGE BAG WITH EVERY 10/- SPENT

Polythene FOOD BAGS

inches	10	100
3 x 5	5d.	4/-
5 x 6	9d.	6/-
6 x 11	1/-	8/-
7 x 9	1/-	7/-
8 x 14	1/4	9/-
10 x 17	1/6	14/-
12 x 18	2/-	18/-
13 x 20	3/-	22/-

Ideal for PICNICS and Sandwiches; also for Packing Nylons, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Toys, Baby's toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.

Trade enquiries
Elmbridge 0874

12 FT. WIDE

POLYTHENE SHEETING

with 101 uses in home and garden.
Heavy Quality 9/- yd. or 7/6 over 20 yds.
Standard quality 2/8 yd. or 2/3 over 20 yds.
Post: Up to 5/- 5d.; 10/- 1/-; over 10/- 1/4.

TRANSATLANTIC PLASTICS LTD.
(Dept. CL.131), 29 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey

POLYTHENE BAGS PROTECTION AGAINST DUST-DAMP-MOTH

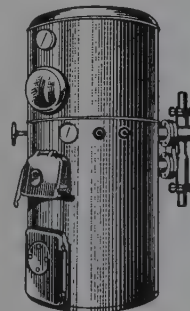
Special Lightweight		
Inches	each	10
24 x 30	7d.	5/3
24 x 48	9d.	7/6
24 x 60	1/-	9/6

GIANT BAGS

36 x 60	3/-	27/-
36 x 80	3/9	34/-
40 x 80	4/-	36/6
48 x 80	5/-	45/-
56 x 84	6/-	55/-
62 x 84	7/-	65/-

the most efficient **CENTRAL HEATING and DOMESTIC HOT WATER BOILER— in one unit**

- ▶ The Boiler is a self-contained unit with a built-in Calorifier, and is fully insulated and thermostatically controlled for both services. Capacities: 60,000 to 800,000 B.t.u./h.
- ▶ Equally suitable for oil or solid fuel firing, the change to either fuel can be made easily and quickly.
- ▶ The Mixing Valve regulates the flow temperature for Central Heating, yet ensures maximum water temperature for domestic hot water.
- ▶ The Boiler output can be devoted wholly to Central Heating or to Domestic Hot Water production at will, or both services can be in operation simultaneously.
- ▶ Consistent room temperature at the level you need it, and really hot water at any time of the day or night is always available.
- ▶ Full particulars and complete descriptive literature, for Home and Export enquiries, can be obtained from:



ON STAND No. 10, ROW D, GRAND HALL ANNEXE, OLYMPIA, LONDON,
JUNE 18—28. CHEMICAL & PETROLEUM EXHIBITION

HOVAL

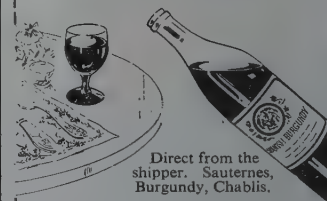
BOILERS



Sole licensees and manufacturers in Great Britain and Eire:

A. J. RILEY & SON LIMITED
Dept. 212, Victoria Works, Batley, Yorkshire. Tel: 657 (3 lines)

**FINE SPANISH
TABLE WINE**



Direct from the
shipper. Sauternes,
Burgundy, Chablis.

ONLY 6/- PER BOTTLE

In lots of 6 or 12 bottles only (may be assorted) carriage paid.
Cash with order.

Write:
LACON & CO., No. 2 Cellar,
23 St. John Maddermarket,
NORWICH.

W.T.



**For Touring at Home and Abroad
TAKE A CARAVAN**

The favoured 1958 models are on display at our Sales and Service Depot on the A.40 road, on the Aerodrome, half-way between Gloucester and Cheltenham. We are open 7 days a week until 7 p.m. If you are motoring in this district we invite you to call and view without obligation.

Write to Dept. C.L. for Bargain List of recommended used models.

KEN STEPHENS CARAVANS LTD.
Cheltenham Road East, Gloucester.
Telephone: Churchdown 3311.

BUY YOUR TEA AT WHOLESALE PRICE

Grays Superfine Tea as Supplied to leading hotels and caterers, is now available for household use. 7 lb. airtight economy tin, 35/-; post paid; 1 lb. sample 5/6, c.w.o. Money refunded if not delighted. Send also for our price list of Continental and tropical Delicacies.

Grays

Dept. C.L. Green Hill, Worcester.

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXXIII No. 3203

JUNE 5, 1958



Pearl Freeman

MISS PENELOPE RICHES

Miss Penelope Riches is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riches, of Old Leigh Place, Stelling, Kent

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10 TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
W.C.2

Telephone, Covent Garden 2692
Telegrams, Country Life, London

ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES,
TOWER HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON STREET
W.C.2

Telephone, Temple Bar 4363
Telegrams, Advitos, Rand
London



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postage on this issue (Newspaper Rate): Inland 4d.; Canada 1½d.; elsewhere abroad 6½d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland 150s.; Abroad 157s. 6d.; Canada 137s. 6d.

© Copyright COUNTRY LIFE, LTD., 1958

PLANNING AND BREAD-WINNING

THE announcement last week-end that the Central Electricity Generating Board are to seek consent to develop a site at Dungeness on the coast of Kent for their fifth nuclear power station will cause many sighs and some speculation about the immediate sequel to the news. The proposed site is on the shingle promontory close to the lighthouse. The Board consider the position "admirable for nuclear power generation," but there are, no doubt, very many others who consider, and with good reason, that the strange beauty of the coastline there entitles it to protection from any industrial intrusion. So arises the prospect of a conflict similar to last year's battle over the Board's third station, at Hinkley Point on the coastline of Bridgwater Bay, in Somerset. In this instance the Board's initial announcement was met by numerous objections such as might be raised now to the Dungeness proposal, and a public enquiry was held by representatives of the Minister of Power and the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The opponents presented a strong case and even the local planning authority, the Somerset County Council, while offering no resistance, regretted the threat to amenity. The noteworthy point is that, in the end, the Minister of Power, having consulted the other interested Minister, gave his consent to the proposal. The national interest and the lack of other suitable sites in the vicinity overrode all that could be said in defence of amenity.

Although in the case of the Dungeness site the attitude of the local planning authority is apparently not yet known, there is a possibility that the story there will follow the same course as the episode of Hinkley Point. The nation's economic interests and the lack of suitable alternative sites in the vicinity may, in the end, prove paramount, and those who are concerned for the preservation of our heritage of natural beauty, which also ranks as a national interest, will be left wondering how many instalments of this melancholy serial have still to come. Would it not be better, they reason, for nuclear power requirements for the next thirty years to be assessed in terms of stations and, when these had been set beside a national survey of all suitable sites, for a choice to be made which would entail the least sacrifice? Thus the worst would be known and there could be an end to the recurrent battles between two national interests. But the dilemma is more difficult than such reasoning assumes. Since nuclear power is an entirely new service, its needs in terms of power stations may be altered, perhaps drastically, by experience and by new techniques: a new agent, capable of unforeseeable developments, cannot be imprisoned within the rigid lines of a plan drawn up many years earlier.

The prime difficulty of planning in this country is by no means confined to the problems posed by nuclear power. It is evident in the spirited annual report of the Sheffield and Peak District Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Here the Executive Committee say incisively: "If England is to maintain its countryside, its farm life, its cultural standards, the principles of Planning must be laid down and adhered to. They have been laid down: but they can be affected by political pressure." Industrial intrusion into National Parks is instanced as showing the need for "a real Ministry of Planning—not to be confused with a Ministry of Pacification." This is good reading for all lovers of the countryside and for those who are deeply anxious at the diversion of so much of our precious agricultural land to industrial and domestic building; but such tonic declarations cannot lead to helpful action until the facts which move political leaders are faced. A Ministry of Planning armed with plenary powers might in theory be able to put an end to all that offends against good planning, but this heavily populated country would still have to earn its living in competition with alert and adaptable foreign rivals; and the powers of a supreme Ministry of Planning, treating industry, one infers, as its natural foe, could not survive the angry agitation of a million unemployed.

SHEEP

*I SAW the sheep come walking down
The gold-green slant of the western field;
Their fleeces heavy and ripe with light
From heaven, bursting with heaven's yield
Of gathered glory. Slow they were,
And their feet like twigs, dainty and small.
They seemed to walk another world;
They had no part in earth at all.
They came as the drenching sunshine slid
Over the other side of their hill.
But the dance in their feet arrested stayed;
In their fleeces the glory smouldered still.*

W. H. BOORE.

PRESERVING A STREET

CONGRATULATIONS will be due to the borough council of Faversham, in Kent, if it takes the initiative, open to all local authorities but rarely if ever exercised hitherto, in reconditioning and preserving an historic street as a whole. Ancient Abbey Street contains 100 houses ranging in age from the 13th to the 19th century, of which half are scheduled as of importance and one, Arden of Feversham's, has already received an Historic Building grant. The proposal, worked out by Mr. F. G. Bishop, the Town Clerk, and Mr. David Nye, architect to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, is that owners of the houses should be asked to restore them with the help of improvement grants for modernisation, available up to £400 through the Council. If, as is suggested, the wide roadway is partly grassed and planted with trees, the restored houses, some of which are becoming derelict, are likely to be in demand as residential property: the freeholds of several are available already at low prices, and the Council is considering the acquisition of others for letting. Thus the scheme, if adopted, will probably prove not only economic but profitable, besides adding to the beauty and interest of a fine old town. One can easily think of other towns and many villages, where similar initiative in making use of the grants available, and the free services of the S.P.A.B. architects, would have equally desirable results.

NATIONAL GALLERY EXTENSION?

THE case for the Government's acquiring the Crown lease of Hamptons' former site on the north side of Trafalgar Square for future extensions of the National Gallery is unanswerable. For years the Trustees have been anxious to obtain it, but, when finance was easier, deferred first to the firm's desire to retain it and then to the Canadian Government's claims for its acquisition. It is apparently that Government's withdrawal that has led to the lease being publicly advertised for sale, and to Professor Lionel Robbins, as chairman, drawing attention to the Trustees' vital interest in it. The National Gallery must, by its very nature, expand from

time to time, and in a long view there is nowhere else that it can do so. Even if the acquisition of paintings continued at its present low rate, with the passage of time modern works inexorably become old masters: when the Gallery was founded Sir Thomas Lawrence was alive, and this year no fewer than 120 "moderns" from the Tate Gallery are, by agreement, being transferred to the National Gallery's care, for which Cézanne and his contemporaries are also due. Pending the building of new galleries, the site is admirably suited to an impermanent structure for temporary exhibitions, for which London at present has no place such as the Orangerie in Paris. The ultimate solution, it may be suggested, would be to move the National Portrait Gallery from its badly designed and restricted quarters to a modern building on the Hampton site, using its premises, and eventually its area, for the National Gallery's needs. As a capital investment, Professor Robbins points out, acquisition of the leasehold (for which the modest cost of £600,000 has been mentioned) need involve no inflationary demand on current production. If it is not made now the chance of a century will be missed.

ARCHITECTURE AT THE ACADEMY

AN inevitable sameness—glass boxes of various shapes and sizes—in the majority of designs exhibited at the Royal Academy is off-set for the visitor by the interest of the models for various improvement and replanning schemes that are engaging public attention. That for Marble Arch prompts some anxiety for those foundations of democracy, the orators: their stamping ground is being swallowed up in roadway. The Imperial College of Science model shows a gallery girdling the base of the campanile, and suggests that the buildings will group best when viewed from Queen's Gate. The full interest of the City Corporation's Golden Lane housing estate can be gauged, and there is a fascinating bird's-eye presentation of the centre of Coventry as rebuilt. Architecture as an art is practically confined to churches. Mr. Basil Spence exhibits the final appearance of Coventry Cathedral's interior—beautiful and quite un-ecclesiastical. Coventry has evidently influenced Mr. George Pace's hexagonal church at Sheffield, and also the scheme by Mr. Arthur Bailey for Hawksmoor's St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, leaving the nave open to the sky. The College of General Practitioners (in the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields) will be a well-mannered block in buff brick; and Chelsea Barracks is to be rebuilt so as to look as level and straight and as red and white as a battalion lined up for Trooping the Colour.

CONTROL OF MILDEW

A SYSTEMIC pest-destroyer is one that is taken into the plant's sap and affects the pest as soon as it begins an attack. We already have some systemic insecticides; the systemic fungicide has, however, proved more elusive. Experiments on rubber plants showed that watering with zinc solutions kept the plants almost free from mildew, and a recent report from the National Vegetable Research Station, at Wellesbourne in Warwickshire, describes similar experiments to control powdery mildews of turnip and cabbage, in which plants, either growing in soil containing zinc-fritted glass or watered with solutions of zinc sulphate, remained mildew-free. However, similar tests with cucumbers, marrows and chrysanthemums showed no reduction in mildew, suggesting that the closely related fungus involved was tolerant of zinc. This problem of tolerance, or resistance, is continually cropping up in ordinary fungicidal spraying, where one fungus may develop different strains each resistant to a particular chemical. Efforts at breeding resistant plants, as with tomatoes, cucumbers and antirrhinums, are often eventually thwarted in the same way. If one could establish just what it is that gives resistance to a plant—what usually protects Bramleys against apple scab, for instance, yet is apparently lacking in Cox's Orange—something positive might be achieved. Empirical experiments such as that at Wellesbourne are certainly encouraging, but only a small step in a complicated problem.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By IAN NIALL

THE tree growing outside my house has always had a special attraction for mistle-thrushes. This may be due to the fork and its suitability for building purposes, but, on the whole, it is not a typical tree for a mistle-thrush. It is over-pruned and looks more like a giant Judel than a sycamore. When mistle-thrushes have tried to raise a brood there before, cats have generally managed to scare them off, although one season there was a brood that survived. Having mistle-thrushes near one's bedroom window means a good deal of noise. Their cry is harsh, to say the least, and the noise increases as the young grow.

This year I suddenly noticed that a new nest had been built. Mistle-thrushes can be quiet and unobtrusive when they like: they build quickly and secretly. This nest blended very well. It is made of green moss and a liberal amount of sheep's wool. I didn't see it until the other evening when the bird flew off, and then I was interested to find that there was only one egg in the nest and it was broken. Had I left things alone I need not have had mistle-thrushes near my bedroom window, but I am afraid I am one of those who can't leave well alone. I had to see if I could prevent the bird from deserting.

* * *

THE domestic hen likes a china egg; canary breeders use little nest eggs too. What about a mistle-thrush's having a nest egg? The nearest thing to the egg of a mistle-thrush within my reach would be a song-thrush's egg, but I couldn't find one and time was important. One of the eggs from a boy's collection might do. I borrowed a blown song-thrush's egg, hoisted my son into the tree and had him place the nest egg in the empty nest. Shortly afterwards the hen was seen at the nest. I didn't set much store by this. She would probably discover the trick and desert. Perhaps when she sat on the blown egg it would break. However, the next day she was seen to be sitting and on the second day she was still at her task, so it looks as though my plan has worked. We must wait and see. I am taking a special interest in this particular nest and I must remember to put cotton wool in my ears when I lie late in the mornings.

* * *

SOME years ago I was walking back from a day I had spent shooting over some rough land when I came across a cow's horn, a perfect horn that had by some accident been knocked or shed from the animal's head. I popped it in my bag and took it home with me. It was received with small interest and in the end found its way into a drawer to become one of those things about which I am periodically asked: "Do we really want this?" The implication cannot be missed on these occasions and I make a particular point of having an answer pat. Of course we want a cow's horn. I have plans for it.

The plan I thought of on the spur of the moment was to fashion the horn into a spoon and make another of those knick-knacks to clutter up the place. I fashioned the spoon. The horn, cut and shaped, looks like a spoon if one turns it every way and puzzles on the lines of "What can it be if it is not a spoon?" I was then faced with the problem of polishing it until by its high finish alone it would be something attractive. This, quite frankly, stumped me for the time being. The spoon went back into the drawer to emerge after a further lapse of time and the same question arose. Certainly I wanted the spoon. I had plans for it, hadn't I? I intended to polish it until it had a finish like jade. This was a tall order indeed. I began to rub and polish the horn. Off and on I suppose I spent a month at it. It does shine. It provokes the question: "What is it?" I can always smile in a superior way and say: "A horn

spoon, of course," and ignore the comment: "How quaint."

Having discovered how to polish horn (emery cloth, steel wool, metal polish, rouge paper), I simply had to obtain some more material through our butcher, who kills his own beef, if that is the right expression. On my desk at this moment I have two more knick-knacks in rough state. They are penguins (I hope no one is foolish enough not to recognise them as penguins on sight) and one looks up at the up-turned beak of his taller brother. They are very touching, I think. I found that a horn in the raw state has a core of bone that has to be got out. I found that green horn is softer, that it has a strong smell until deodoured, but polishes more easily. I thought of making them into fish like sharks or into snakes, but decided on penguins this time.

Next time, perhaps . . . But I already hear the gentle question: "Do we really want so many horn spoons, penguins, snakes and fishes?" Since I take a pride in not being a crank I shall brace myself and say: "Of course we don't. Get rid of them. Give them away. I can't think why I made them."

* * *

IT seems that the information I had about planting seed in an orange peel to grow miniature trees was fairly reliable. A correspondent who is well qualified to deal with the subject writes: "I have grown several varieties which are usually coveted by my friends, so I am usually in the position of breaking in fresh stock. Briefly, this is the technique, so far as I know it.

"Plant the seed, when it is ready for

~~~~~

## COLLECTORS' NUMBER

Next week's issue of COUNTRY LIFE will be the *Collectors' Number*. In addition to a review of the *Antique Dealers' Fair*, it will contain articles on the origin of gesso furniture, by R. W. Symonds, on 19th-century transfer-pattern earthenware, by Geoffrey Grigson and on Irish glass of the 18th and 19th centuries, by E. M. Elville. Two of our regular features that are of special interest to collectors, *Talking about Sale-rooms and Collectors' Questions*, will also be included.



Bertram Unné

## A FLOWER SHOP IN YORK

germination, in the peel of half a Jaffa orange filled with ordinary potting soil. Keep it for a year. Nip off unwanted shoots or branches. The following spring, as soon as budding commences, take it out of the soil and trim the root down to the shape of a bottle brush. Plant in a 4-in. pot in soil; water regularly. Leave for another year. Remove in spring, retrim root, renew soil.

"Things to avoid: dryness of soil, growth of root and pot binding (this is fatal). Gas fires in the room will kill. A little sunshine helps, but these trees will grow in normal lighting of a living-room protected from outdoor exposure. You will find sycamore good seedlings to practise with. Oak makes good miniature, but requires about five years to produce a serviceable tree. Chestnuts are useful. I hope this may help you. Let me know in the next ten years how your trees are shaping." The final sentence delights me. It somehow goes with the saying: "Patience, fleas; the night is long."

\* \* \*

ANOTHER reader offers advice and remarks that he finds that almost any species can be induced to flourish by depriving it of body-building food, provided that it gets a sufficiency of moisture. "By selective pruning to shape the tree," he comments, "and by pinching out the roots as they appear through the drainage hole in the pot or above the soil, perfectly formed trees from 10 to 12 ins. high, with trunks the thickness of one's finger, can be produced. Seeds can be bought, but to save waiting it is better to buy seedlings or gather them in a wood or field. Put them in as small a pot as possible, generally 1½-in., and every second year or so transplant them to ½-in. larger pots, adding a little soil and a pinch of bone meal, finally leaving them in 5-in. pots. In my collection I have all kinds of beeches, larches, spruces, firs, pines, junipers, oaks, sycamores, cedars, quince and a host of others coming along, ranging from 6 to 12 ins. high. Compost for growing: to one bucket of poor soil add ¼ bucket of oak leaf dust, ¼ bucket of peat and two good handfuls of bone meal."

All that remains now is for me to grow the trees. Someone looking over my shoulder is sighing at the thought that more pots are coming indoors. Soon, that sigh implies, we shall be living in the garden and the plants will be occupying the house.

# A GAME RESERVE IN ZULULAND

Written and Illustrated by ALAN SAVORY

I SUPPOSE that to buy a nine-year-old car in Cape Town, and then proceed to drive it 10,000 miles into tropical Africa and back, is to ask for trouble. My wife and I did exactly this, and thanks to the A.A. and a kindly Providence that showed us plenty of the things that might have happened, but did not, we managed to survive. But there were incidents that could have been serious. The most spectacular ones happened in a Zululand game park. Game park, in Africa, means a vast area of completely natural country where you must not hunt or carry arms of any kind, and the fauna is not harried in any way whatever. There were said to be white as well as black rhinoceros in this particular wild life reserve, and we wanted photographs; both ciné and stills.

We were trying to catch rainbow trout in the Drakensburg mountain streams when we decided to set forth, and our very genial host at the hotel bade us farewell with a few well-chosen remarks: "You watch out for the black rhino," he said. "They don't like people snooping at them with cameras. And don't dilly dally on the way and wander into the sugar cane off the roads; they are full of pythons that feed on the cane rats. You had far better stay here and fish!"

We did the trip to the reserve the easy way, and stopped at Pietermaritzburg and paid a visit to the bird sanctuary; then we spent a few days in Durban, where I watched an angler on the pier play an enormous skate for three quarters of an hour, only to lose it in the surf. From then on we made for the game reserve, some long way up the coast. We soon ran out of first-class roads and moved on to the bush variety, full of corrugations and potholes. We had to be off the roads in the reserve at sundown, because of wandering rhinoceros, and had to turn back and spend the night in Mtubatuba, where a South African at the hotel told us wondrous tales of fishing off the Natal coast.

The next morning, bright and early, almost before the citrus swallowtail butterflies had shed the dew drops from their wings, we were on our way. Mtubatuba is a dusty little town where the natives are a mixture of wild and tame, and wear monkey skin skirts, complete with tail, below shirts of flannel bought at the local shop; all the roads that lead away from it are rough. The road to the reserve just got



1.—A WART-HOG IN THE ZULULAND BUSH. "There are few predators in this area to kill them off, and they were everywhere"

rougher and rougher, until it was nothing but a track over a series of undulating, bushy hills; the entrance to the park was a notice and a cattle gate.

The road to the camp was surprisingly good and the rondavel accommodation quite excellent with everything supplied except food, which we had brought with us. We were allotted a Zulu game scout called Joseph, who promised to be ready to show us round at two o'clock. At two o'clock Joseph appeared. He was a fine-looking Zulu dressed in a khaki shirt and shorts, and socks and shoes; he wore a bush hat at an angle and spoke English without an accent, although his vocabulary was limited to certain stock phrases which appeared to be: "You take photo," "Go back quick," "Come on," "Very

dangerous," "Not dangerous," and "Run like hell!"

We started off with I myself driving and Joseph sitting beside me, and my wife in the back seat holding the ciné camera and the still camera. This part of Zululand is fine rolling bush country, with rough tracks leading round the hillsides and down into the green valleys—an enchanting place of acacia and kaffirboom trees, mixed with fig and tamboti, and many others. There are valleys and rolling park country where there are game trails leading off from the tracks, and little secret pools with giant footmarks in the mud, and blue water-lilies growing; and there are black swallowtail butterflies, with emerald-green bands on their wings that sit opening and shutting their wings on the wet margins, and sandpipers and crakes. There are sunbirds busy among the flowers on the forest trees, that stand in the shimmering heat like a picture from the old and forgotten world of prehistoric ages.

The first animal we saw was a wart-hog—a fine old boar that ran round a green hill with the blue sky behind him; then we saw scores of wart-hogs everywhere. There are few predators in this area to kill them off, and they were in family parties everywhere, running across the tracks with their tails stuck up straight in the air.

Across the valley, on the green slopes of the bushy hills, were herds of wildebeest and scattered bands of zebra. A few impala tripped daintily and stopped to stare from the cover of the bush; there was a shaggy antelope, the inyala, that we had not seen before, and his red and white striped does were leaping into the trees. There were little antelopes of the duiker family, watching us descend the mountain paths like dark-eyed sprites from behind the bearded low-hung branches of the forest trees. High in the hot sky a vulture traversed his blue kingdom in long, lazy rolls of effortless motion. But the silence of these wooded hillsides is the silence of a cathedral, and the deep whistle of the hoopoe is like a distant organ note. The low offbeat of the whisper of the insects never seems to intrude, but is for ever there, like a distant murmuring sea.

We came slowly to the bottom of the wooded hill, and entered a low country of high grass and bush. It was very hot, and the butterflies flew slowly with lazy wing flaps, like gilded toys worked with twisted elastic. It was another



2.—WATCHING A HERD OF BUFFALO. "Two hundred yards was as close as we dared go, and even then the bulls were getting on their feet and facing us"

world from the hillside forests we had just left, a world of monsters and primitive silence.

Joseph and I left the car, and with the still camera approached a pool that lay stagnant with muddy margins just off the track. There was a wart-hog rooting among some stamped down rushes, and a black rhinoceros, like a primæval dream, heaved itself out of the mud and stood facing us, waving its dripping muzzle in the air in trying to get our scent. There was just time to get one photograph before Joseph said "Quick back."

We went back to the car and turned along the track. A few hundred yards further on a mother and child rhinoceros crossed the track and entered the bush. We could see the mother's head poking through the foliage, like a horned cockatrice. I asked Joseph what I should do if they charged the car, but all he would say was: "You take photo!"

It was quite useless taking a photograph from where we were, so he and I got out of the car and began a stalk which must have been funny to watch, because it consisted of Joseph treading gently forward towards the rhinoceros, while I followed some way behind with the camera. Mother rhinoceros could not see us, but she was trying desperately to get our scent, and Joseph kept signalling forward and back, until we were too close for my liking. Then the wind must have shifted, because the rhinoceros snorted like a steam engine and came out of the bush after us. "Run like hell, sir!" said Joseph in a deep voice, and we both ran back to the car. The rhinoceros shook her head in disgust and backed into the bush out of sight.

We motored slowly away, while I argued with Joseph about what we should do if a rhinoceros really did charge the car head on in this narrow track, but, apart from grinning and saying, repeatedly: "You take photo," he had no practical suggestions.

The whole place was literally stinking with rhinoceros and it seemed to us only a matter



3.—A BLACK RHINOCEROS AT A POOL. The author's car was charged and chased by a black rhinoceros

of time before we ran into real trouble in this way. The grass was tall, and one was on to them before one knew they were there. We suddenly saw two more cross the track and enter the grass about 50 yards ahead. I stopped the car, but left the engine running and stood by the bonnet with the ciné camera. One of the rhinoceros turned round slowly and moved like

an animated toy back on to the track. Slowly she turned and faced us, and then came down the track like a train straight at us. I threw the camera into my wife's lap in the back seat and struggled to get the gear into reverse. It would not go, and I had to move it into the forward position before I could engage reverse. By this time the beast was almost on the bonnet, and



4.—WHITE RHINOCEROS MOTHER AND CALF. "The calf kept running forward and then back to his mother"



5.—“A TERRIBLE SIGHT FOR A FLY TO SEE, SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE RED SKY OF DAWN”

Joseph started shouting at it. It was like a nightmare in slow motion. I only had to forget to take the brake off and stall the engine for complete annihilation. But I got the brake off, and we started to move backwards until the engine was roaring almost as loud as Joseph. At the very last moment the rhinoceros turned into the grass beside the track, and we went away in reverse for a couple of hundred yards before we stopped and collected ourselves.

We all had a good shaky laugh while we waited 20 minutes for the rhinoceros to move off. It was late afternoon now, and the sun shone red gold on the bush, and bee-eaters were flying in little flocks high overhead, and there were francolin and guinea fowl calling.

We went forward again, as it was the only way to get back to the camp, and Joseph thought that by this time the rhinoceros should have moved away. But the one that had charged was waiting in the grass; he came at us again like a steam engine, and was so close that we could see the saliva dribbling out of his pointed rubbery mouth. My wife worked the ciné camera from the back seat, while Joseph shouted and I tried in vain to make the car go faster. She was a good old car, but she would not accelerate; but Joseph's shouting sent the rhinoceros into the grass again and we got back to the hill and the trees.

Joseph wanted to go and look for more, but I refused to be drawn into any further situations that could only result sooner or later in real trouble, and kept on up the hill. We did a successful stalk on a lone buffalo bull and got a good photograph of him. Joseph was not too happy about the buffalo, and said: “They very bad animals—you can dodge rhino—but buffalo get you.” We saw a large herd of buffalo (Fig. 2) but 200 yards was as close as we dared go, and even then the bulls were getting on their feet and facing us.

Back at the camp Joseph said he would be along to-morrow at six a.m. and we would go after more black rhinoceros. I said “Nothing doing”; we wanted to see

some white rhinoceros. Joseph said we would be lucky if we saw any, as they were very rare. He seemed depressed at my lack of enterprise, but I refused to be argued out of it, and he said: “Very well, sir—white rhino in the morning if very lucky.” He departed after a salute and crashing of heels.

Morning dawned fine and clear, with only a thin mist over the trees in the valleys. There was a tawny eagle sitting on a tall tree by the camp entrance as we drove out. We took a different track from the one we had taken the day before, and entered a rolling bush country of low scrub and scattered trees. There were

many antelope feeding on the hillside, and a kudu bull with huge twisted antlers moved majestically away from the bonnet of the car. There were two waterbucks that faded like white ringed shadows into the bush, and families of wart-hogs in the open spaces among the trees.

As the grey light of late dawn gave way to the first flush of sun, golden clouds floated like giant feathers in a sky shot with rose, and hornbills flew with looping flight across the valley. Then, round a corner of the hillside, we came upon a mother and calf white rhinoceros. It was the most monstrous piece of good fortune, and as the light grew we photographed her with the still and the ciné camera (Fig. 4). The calf kept running forward and then back to his mother; she knew we were there, but could not see us.

We stalked within thirty yards of them and ran off 100 feet of film and a reel of stills. As I was kneeling down to change the film I glanced up at the sky, and there was a huge spider's web like a fishing net hung on a bush, with a great blue and yellow spider sitting like an ogre in the middle of it with her puny little husband straddling the outside ropes (Fig. 5); a terrible sight for a fly to see, silhouetted against the red sky of dawn. I seemed as small as a fly as I watched the great animals, which were surely the remnants of the beasts that walked the earth when man had a stone club, and survived only because he could think a little better than the beasts that hunted him.

We must have watched the white rhinoceros for a quarter of an hour before they eventually moved away into the deep bush. Further on we saw seven of them chasing one another about and squealing like giant pigs. Joseph was quite beside himself with excitement, and on the way back to the camp, when the sun was high in the sky, we found four giraffe on the road. He said that he had seldom seen so many different species of animals in so short a time. The giraffe were most confiding; they showed no fear of the car or of us, and let us walk up to them so that we had to back away to get them in the view finder of the camera (Fig. 6). Eventually, we ran out of film and went back to camp. We were in the bush quite a lot during the trip, but never before had we been so lucky and the Zululand Reserve made up for a great many disappointments. But it was only afterwards that we realised how lucky we really had been.



6.—“THE GIRAFFE WERE MOST CONFIDING AND LET US WALK UP TO THEM”

# UPS AND DOWNS OF SPRING SALMON

By KENNETH DAWSON

**S**ALMON fishing is the greatest lottery in the world of sport, for it depends on two imponderables, the right weather and the supplies of fish. One is useless without the other, and no man has yet been able to forecast the future in either respect. This applies to salmon fishing at any time of the year, but for those who want to fish in the spring there is a third factor which can make or mar sport where individual beats are concerned—the temperature of the water. The last two springs have emphasised this.

The spring of 1957, which for the salmon angler begins in January when the earliest rivers open the new season, was quite exceptionally mild, and many parts of the country had practically no cold weather all the winter. Even in the far north water temperatures rarely dropped below 40 degrees; and this fact, combined with rainfall well above average in the first three months, induced salmon to push upstream much faster than normally, so that fish were

excellent start, the river between Coldstream and Kelso being well stocked. One rod had 12 in the day, and fresh fish were reported as coming in on every tide.

But in the south some of the most prolific rivers had below-average supplies of salmon. Only six were killed on the famous Royalty beat of the Hampshire Avon in February, and 38 in March, the total up to mid-May being no more than 87. The Wye, however, in spite of the arctic March, made what looks like a considerable come-back after several poor years in succession, for rods had about one thousand salmon, including one of 41 lb. on Holme Lacy, by early April.

On the Scottish Dee, water temperature was only 40-44 degrees in late April, and although the river was a good height fish were reluctant to move upstream. The beats below Banchory were full of salmon, and some had already exceeded a thousand caught, while those above Ballater had little to fish for.

of the rivers, due to the very dry spell for the whole of March and April. My rainfall gauge measured only 3½ ins. in the two months. Yet in the north of England, and in Scotland, streams were running full, and the Spey was 2-3 ft. above normal at a time when streams in the West Country had been at summer level for weeks.

In Devon there has, for the second spring in succession, been a below-average supply of salmon in all the rivers, from the Tamar in the west to the Exe in the east. The latter is very early, and the bulk of the net catch is usually made before the end of April. No exact figures are available, but I doubt if the total this spring is 50 per cent. of average, in spite of ideal working conditions and low water throughout the period, which prevented salmon from running out of the estuary. In the Dart it has been the worst spring since the war for the netsmen, the total landings up to the end of April being only 89, while on the Tavy, another



**WHERE THIS YEAR'S SPRING RUN WAS POOR.** On the Tavy in Devon rods on the whole river landed only ten fish by the end of April

killed far higher than they had been for many years.

In 1958 exactly the reverse occurred, especially in the north. Winter, with much snow and hard frost, set in about mid-January, and continued with only short-lived breaks into April. In the Spey valley 39 degrees of frost were registered on March 12, and even in mid-April the water temperature of the Tay was only 39-40 degrees. In consequence fish travelled very slowly, and the lower beats, which had been denuded of salmon early in the spring a year before, contained large stocks, while those in the middle reaches, which had reaped an unusually rich harvest in 1957, had little fishing, an eloquent example of how temperature can influence results.

In one respect, however, the last two springs have been very similar in that, generally speaking, the northern rivers did much better than those in the south and west. The Eden, earliest English river to open, began well on January 15. In the Carlisle Angling Association water 25 fish were killed in the first few days, and catches were also good on the Tay, one rod getting five in the day in Catholes, most of them springers of 16-18 lb. The Tweed also made an

The same applied to the Spey, where some spectacular catches were made in the lower part of the river. In one March day Mr. John Greenwood, a one-time captain of the England Rugby XV, and his wife had a combined catch of 19. Even more remarkable, perhaps, was the feat of Mrs. Smith Grant, who had 101 to her own rod by April 4 and added another 72 in the next fortnight. Yet on the four Aberlour beats the total catch for March was 66, compared with 162 last year, and around Grantown the first fish was not caught until mid-April, whereas in 1957 about 60 came to bank on the opening day, February 11.

In Ireland, the Blackwater in Co. Cork had a good start with 13 fish from one beat on the opening day, but then fishing was interrupted by floods for a while. On the Moy, the famous Ridge Pool at Ballina did poorly, because nearly all the early salmon had run the weirs and gone up-river in the mild and wet January. Slaney made an excellent start on February 26, most of the beats around Bunclody getting 50 or more fish in the first week.

When the winter finally ended, and weather conditions became more favourable, anglers in the south were badly handicapped by lowness

of the small moorland streams, rods on the whole river had landed only ten fish by the same date, a lamentable record which I hope never to see again.

The main cause of the poor supply of salmon in these rivers was the extreme scarcity of the small springers with two years sea-life, another complete difference from 1957. Last year the large spring fish with three sea-years were scarce, but in the past months this class has probably provided 75 per cent. or more of the meagre catches.

Spring fishing can be said to finish with May, for after the end of the month the bulk of the salmon running will be summer fish. They are, of course, indistinguishable from the springers except by scale examination, when the former will exhibit a few widely spaced rings added to the perimeter of the last "winter band," showing that the fish have restarted feeding after the virtual cessation which is the rule, even in the sea, during the colder months. May was much wetter than the two previous months, with heavy rain and gales in the last ten days, which gave the rivers in the south much needed refreshment and sent the summer fishing off to a good start.

# THE GRAND TOUR IN ITALY

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS OF THE 18th CENTURY AND THEIR TASTE IN PICTURES

By DENYS SUTTON



1.—*THE VIRGIN ENTHRONED BY SOLIMENA*. Lent to the exhibition devoted to the Grand Tour in Italy now being held at the Castle Museum, Norwich. (Right) 2.—*PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM SHELDON*. Attributed to Trevisani and showing the sitter with his hand on the guide books *Roma Moderna* and *Roma Antica*

BY the middle of the 18th century the Englishman had succumbed to the attractions of Italy and in doing so he had implemented a tradition that could be traced back to the days of Charles I, when Lord Arundel, during his stay in Rome, or Sir Dudley Carleton, during his mission to the Venetian Republic, revealed their appreciation of the Italian renaissance or of Italy's classical past. During the 18th century awareness of Italy and her art increased, and in the early years of the century artists like Sebastiano Ricci or Pellegrini came to England and undertook commissions of various sorts: the latter, for instance, was employed to paint decorations at Narford and at Castle Howard. The relationship, in fact, between Italy and England was both fruitful and complex.

The intricacies of this connection are hinted at in the stimulating and highly attractive exhibition devoted to the Grand Tour in Italy (until July 26) which has been arranged with considerable taste at the Castle Museum, Norwich. To point out, as one must, that this survey constitutes no more than an introduction to the subject is in no way to minimise its importance or the excellence of the catalogue.

Norfolk, of course, is an ideal county for such a venture: there, Holkham and Houghton Hall remain as sturdy monuments to 18th-century taste; and the debt owed by English collectors and architects to Italy, and all she represents, is splendidly pointed at the former, with its collections of paintings and antique statues. In this respect it is most appropriate that the exhibition should contain Francesco Trevisani's intriguing portrait of Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester. Painted in Rome in 1717, it depicts the budding virtuoso who wrote home to his guardians asking for funds for the purchase of works of art, and whose friendship

with Lord Burlington and William Kent (who assisted in the early stages of Holkham) enabled him to come across such vital painters as Solimena. His interest in the modern school is attested by the presence in the exhibition of two handsome works by this influential Neapolitan painter, of which one, *The Virgin Enthroned* (Fig. 1), is a *modello* for an altar-piece: incidentally, payments for both are

recorded in the account books at Holkham.

Lord Leicester, like many of his friends, made for Rome, and David Allan's two humorous drawings from Windsor Castle (drawings which once belonged to Paul Sandby) present the life of the times—as seen by a sharp pair of eyes. It was characteristic of the epoch, too, that the young milord on arrival in Rome, in the midst of the carnival, should immediately have been offered a picture, in this case one that had to be shrouded from public view.

The city had many attractions for the young man on the *Giro d'Italia*: its monuments, its ruins, its paintings, and its way of life were singularly appealing, and the accounts of their stay in the city left by James Boswell or Lord Herbert, for instance, indicate the serious way in which the visitor was expected to inspect the sites. There was a learned band of guides or *ciceroni*, of whom many were of Scottish extraction, waiting to put him through his paces and to persuade him to acquire works of art. It may be fanciful, but when looking at Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Percy (later Duke of Northumberland) with his tutor Mr. Lippyat, one feels that the nobleman was happy to be able to take time off and to sit down. The fact that William Sheldon in the painting (Fig. 2) attributed to Trevisani (Major Charles Fellowes) has his hand on the two-volume standard guide book, *Roma Moderna* and *Roma Antica* is yet another instance of the systematic approach of the English tourist at this period.

Residence in Rome also provided the Englishman with a chance to sit to Pompeo Batoni, who painted many of the notable visitors to the city in the second half of the century, starting with that group of alert young men who centred on Lord Charlemont, the patron of Piranesi (see *COUNTRY LIFE Annual*, 1958, page 144). Batoni is particularly well



3.—*VIEW OF THE PIAZZETTA AT VENICE*, BY CARLEVARIS. "It was this sort of superior post-card that found its way in such quantities to England"



4.—VIEW OF THE GRAND CANAL, BY CANALETTO. "Such paintings must have gleamed from the walls of Holkham as a reminder of a *jeunesse dorée*"

shown on this occasion, and one can grasp his development from the warm and vivid painting of Lord and Lady Dacre with their daughter Barbara Barrett-Lennard (Sir Richard Barrett-Lennard, Bart) of about 1749 down to the later portraits of the Duke of Gloucester (from Houghton Hall) and the well-known full-length of the 1st Lord Leicester, of the second creation, from Holkham.

Fortunately, the inclusion of two of his early "historical" compositions—the *Anthony and Cleopatra* and the *Achilles and Thetis* of 1747, from the Ford collection—provides a view of the subject painting of this artist and of the period. A similar style of painting, treated with a flicker of Rococo elegance, is represented by Francesco Fernandi's *Hector leaving Andromache and Vetturia and Volturnia before Coriolanus*, both of which were in London in Sir Gregory Page's collection before 1761 and now belong to Mr. John Cator.

It would be wrong to suppose, however, that such historical mythological pictures, with their echoes of the Grand Manner, were the only ones to be appreciated by the English tourist, and the Page collection also contained, as the exhibition reveals, a notable architectural *capriccio* by Pannini. Moreover, Consul Smith's collection, which was acquired by George III in 1762, contained such unusual canvases as Canaletto's large scale panorama of the Colosseum, which has been lent by H.M. the Queen.

As a contrast the three Roman and Tivoli scenes by G. B. Busiri from Felbrigg suggest the way in which the Gaspard Poussinesque tradition of evocative landscape gradually petered out, while Vernet's exquisite study in grey tonalities, *An Italian Seaport on a Hazy Morning*, which was at Felbrigg by 1764, is a prime example of the sophisticated *capriccio* style. Here, the exhibition ought to have contained a wider range of this artist's work, all the more so as, from the 1740's onwards, he won the patronage of many of the English visitors; his relations with the English colony were doubtless facilitated by the fact that his wife was the daughter of Mathew Parker, the director of the Academy founded by Lord Charlemont.

It is specially intriguing to examine the way in which English artists responded to Italian art, and in this connection it would be interesting to establish whether the portrait from Chatsworth, alleged to be of William Kent by Benedetto Luti is not in fact of Luti by Kent: that the handling suggests the tradition of Kneller and that the inscription is in not too correct Italian might indicate that this was so.

Such problems indicate, in any event, that this fascinating period has still much to offer the historian. Unfortunately, the rôle of the English neo-classical painter in Rome (subject of a masterly lecture by Professor Waterhouse) is not specifically treated and Gavin Hamilton is not shown.

On the other hand, the exhibition admirably suggests the spell cast by the Italian scene on the English landscape artists: Richard Wilson or J. R. Cozens distilled the silvery poetry and the melancholy essence of the city and its gardens; they created a genre of nostalgic and evocative painting that ranks high in European art at this period. But, as always, one is made aware of the criss-cross pattern of styles and influences in the 18th century. An artist like Piranesi, represented by an unknown drawing of 1769 inscribed *Piranesi drawn at Rome in the presence of Joseph Windham Esqr.* (from the Blofield collection) was instrumental in forming the style of a minor but charming water-colourist, Jonathan Skelton. His two works on view suggest that this style was based on an acquaintance with Piranesi's ruins combined with the use of Claudian panorama.

The taste for ruins accorded well with the passion for archaeology and the antique that possessed the members of the Society of Dilettanti. If there is no real indication in this exhibition of the collecting of antiquities, which formed such an important part of the tourists' activities, as the collections formed by Lord Lansdowne or Charles Townley indicate, Thomas Jenkins's *Portrait of William Legge, the 2nd Lord Dartmouth*, is a reminder of the tremendous position held by Jenkins in Rome. He had abandoned the practice of painting to become a banker and art dealer, and his status was confirmed by his close friendship with Pope Clement XIV, whose portrait bust by Thomas Hewetson is so striking.

One of the most appealing aspects of the exhibition is its intimacy. Consider only Carlevaris's small but enchanting view (Fig. 3) of the Piazzetta at Venice (Ashmolean Museum). This has all the actuality of the *chose vue*, and offers, one feels, the impression that Venice must have made on the numerous Englishmen who visited the city. And it was this sort of superior post-card that found its way in such quantities to England; such small paintings as Canaletto's *View of the Grand Canal* (Fig. 4) must have gleamed from the walls of Holkham as a reminder of a *jeunesse dorée*.

Although Canaletto was particularly favoured at this period, Guardi also had his admirers. John Strange, the British Resident, owned examples of his work, as well as that of G. B. Tiepolo, and it is most interesting to notice that the small Venetian *capriccio* by Guardi, in the Wallraf collection, is said to have been bought by the Earl of Pembroke direct from this artist.

Sections are also devoted to Naples and Florence. If the latter city was to exert its appeal more particularly in the 19th century, its carnivals affords much pleasure to the visitor. Yet Florence was fraught with problems: here the Pretender and his suite were established, and the memoirs of the time often refer to the riff-raff that settled in the city.

Fortunately Thomas Patch's caricatures pick off the celebrities of the time and leave us with an amused image of Florentine life—as a contrast to the gentle and reflective *View of the Duomo and Campanile* (Fig. 5) by William Marlow. However, the placid existence of 18th-century Italy did not remain undisturbed: the volcanic eruptions at Naples, which fascinated Sir William Hamilton, Lord Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and Joseph Wright, of Derby, were symbolical of the *fin de siècle*, and with the French invasion of the country in 1792, the old order was to crumble. Yet its charms and sweetness can be recaptured in this notable exhibition.



5.—VIEW OF THE DUOMO AND CAMPANILE, FLORENCE, BY WILLIAM MARLOW

# SHRUBS FOR A SHOW OF COLOUR

By MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH

THERE are just a few shrubs that make a fine show of colour in the garden landscape without much of this being due to their flowers. One of the best of these is the smokebush, or Venetian sumac, as it is variously called, to avoid the discomfort of having to use its awkward botanical name of *Cotinus coggygria*.

The bush has been cultivated in gardens since 1656, and in the wild is one of the chief autumnal glories of the Alpes Maritimes, where, baked and starved on the limestone slopes, every leaf flames scarlet in September to cheer the homing motorist on his way through the mountain passes. Indeed, this species extends its range along the limestone hills all the way to the Himalayas, for it withstands excessive lime and drought as few other shrubs can. On the other hand, most wild specimens are small and stunted compared with the big, fat bushes seen in gardens.

These are not so common as they might be, owing to a muddle as to the names of the most effective varieties. The wild-type form has sage-green leaves, a mass of fluffy, rosy-pink flowers in July, and a scarlet autumn leaf colour where the soil is not too rich. In 1930 the Royal Horticultural Society gave an Award of Merit to the variety *Purpureus (foliis purpureis)*, which has slightly purplish leaves. Then, in 1948, a variety with deep plum-coloured leaves, less



A SHRUB GARDEN WITH WIDELY VARIED FOLIAGE



*EUCALYPTUS GUNNII*, A TREE WITH BLUE-GREEN FOLIAGE WHICH CONTRASTS WELL WITH BRIGHTER LEAVES

vigorous in growth, was given an award as *Atropurpurea* (Notcutt's variety). Finally, a more vigorous, slightly brighter and redder, very free-flowering variety has recently appeared from Holland under the name of *Kromhout*.

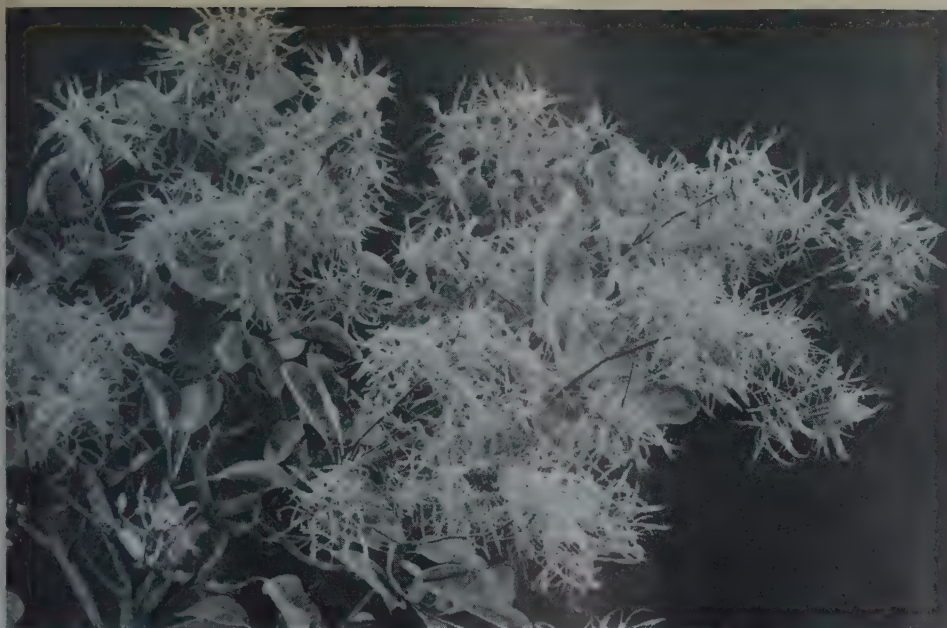
All these varieties are good and have their points for one position in the garden or another, preferably in the poorest possible soil. The effect of the Victoria-plum-red foliage can be vastly enhanced by the proximity of a cool ice-coloured shrub such as the silver-bush (*Senecio laxifolius*), a blue-green tree like hardy eucalyptus (*E. gunnii*), or even such bright yellowish-greens as those of golden Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa lutea*), variegated maple (*Acer negundo variegatum*), or the humble but highly spectacular golden privet. Those who admire them may also associate some of the variegated forms of the Lawson's cypress, but the funereal atmosphere of this species usually dominates even the gayest of the smoke bushes.

One of the most admired of all shrub foliages is that of the alpine tree heath (*Erica arborea alpina*). It is simply green, but it is such a wonderfully vivid hue that I know nothing that can surpass it. An easy-going shrub, tolerating lime and drought like the shrubs I mentioned in the last paragraph, it has but one fault, and that is that it may be killed back by an untimely frost, which bursts the hard, woody stems as though by an explosion. I find that if the bush is annually trimmed back in early summer to a rounded form only five feet or so across, the dense leafage seems to preserve the stems from damage and the plant, less broken by wind, remains beautiful for a much longer time.

There are other foliage shrubs of high decorative value in this family. A form of the Scotch heath, *Erica cinerea* Golden Hue, has pale yellowish leaves in winter and, if the plant is clipped to help compactness, it will in time make a striking little mound of colour. It is, however, surpassed in vividness by some of the heathers. *Calluna vulgaris aurea* and *multicolor* have such bright scarlet-tipped yellow and green or, respectively, crimson foliage in winter that they make a fine effect among the quieter greens and greys of other carpeters. In summer the leaves are a bright yellowish-green and the flowers, being no better than those of the wild heather, are best clipped off to encourage the production of more of the beautiful leaves.

Another variety of heather, *Calluna searlei aurea*, has yellow foliage shaded with green and handsome flowers which are white in colour. Many other varieties share the quality of brightly coloured foliage but, in my experience, less spectacularly. Clipping, by inducing a dense rounded form, greatly enhances the concentration of coloured shoots, so that a much bolder effect is ultimately secured.

A good foil to these heathers is that strange little dwarf shrub, *Hebe pageana*, which is equally hardy



FLOWERS OF THE SMOKEBUSH (*COTINUS COGGYGRIA*), A SHRUB WITH VIVID SCARLET LEAVES



*SENECIO LAXIFOLIUS*, "A COOL, ICE-COLOURED SHRUB." (Right) *ELÆAGNUS PUNGENS AUREO-VARIEGATA*, WHICH HAS LEAVES SPLASHED WITH YELLOW AND GREEN



and makes a low cushion of silvery grey-green about a couple of feet across.

One of the most arresting of the larger foliage plants for landscape colour is a smaller, juvenile form of that 100-ft. forest tree, *Cryptomeria japonica*. This form has such dense, finely divided foliage that it makes a solid winter effect of a deep purplish russet tone. If crowded it may form a small, narrow tree with such a pliant stem that snow, or even a heavy shower, may bend it to the ground without breaking it. If cut back when growing in an open position it makes a more handsome, spreading bush, which contrasts well in both form and colour with golden cypresses or bamboos.

Of the latter, no species seems quite so effective for planting in this country as the Japanese (*Sinarundinaria japonica*). So long as a good sound piece of root is planted it will gradually build up its stems, even in quite windy and exposed places, so as to form an admirable screen, apart from its own beauty as a foliage plant.

For a smaller space, where height is not wanted, *Sasa veitchii*, a dwarf bamboo which grows to about two or three feet and has large boldly cream-margined leaves, is a bright and decorative foliage plant for a dark corner.

*Elaeagnus macrophylla* is not quite effective enough for any but large gardens where there is plenty of room for borderline cases. The silveriness of the bush is only notable in spring when so many more spectacular flowering

shrubs are in bloom, and the October flowers, though fragrant, are nothing much to look at. *E. pungens aureo-variegata*, on the other hand, is the best of a number of rather similar variegated varieties of that species and is a handsome bush, with its boldly splashed leaves of bright yellow and both pale and deep green. *Leucothoe catesbaei* has twiggy wands set with an assortment of beetroot-red or bright green lance-shaped leaves that are more decorative than the tiny hanging white flowers in spring. Another shrub of little floral value, but interesting foliage colour is *Cassinia fulvida*, which forms a fine-textured hummock of a deep yellowish pea-soup green. It is, perhaps, worth a place for contrast with lavender cotton, sage or silver-bush.

Finally, there are a few bluish-leaved rhododendrons whose spectacular qualities were brought home to me by a visit to Monreith, in Wigtownshire, where they were planted by that great old gardener of the past, Sir Herbert Maxwell. *Rhododendron timetum* with bright purplish-pink flowers in early spring, *R. cinnabarinum* with red flowers and *R. concalenans* with egg-yellow ones vary individually in their blueness of foliage, some attaining quite a spectacular verdigris tint that shows up particularly well when contrasted with dark-leaved forms of *R. arboreum*, or even with common yew enlivened by near-by bushes of unpruned golden privet and silverbush.



VARIEGATED MAPLE, WITH BRIGHT YELLOWISH-GREEN FOLIAGE

## TALKING ABOUT SALE-ROOMS

## MOSTLY CHINESE PORCELAIN

By FRANK DAVIS

CHINESE porcelain is so specialised a study, its pitfalls are so numerous and so diverse, and the very words in common use to describe its extraordinary variety are so unfamiliar to the majority of people that one is tempted to dodge any discussion of the subject, intriguing though that is and, indeed, fascinating, once one has learnt painfully how to distinguish its main types. Here is, none the less, a word or two about Chinese porcelain in general, with a few illustrations from a Sotheby sale on May 13.

Some hold that silk was the greatest single material invention presented to mankind by the Chinese; other nations, they say, made pottery and would probably, in course of time, have evolved porcelain without having been put on their mettle by Chinese exports, whereas silk and the cultivation of the silkworm were wholly original. Whatever one's personal opinion, we can surely class porcelain high in the list of artifacts which have contributed to the good life and this—whether true translucent porcelain or a fine stoneware—first reached the Middle East from China by the 9th century and was copied, as far as their materials allowed, by subsequent Islamic potters. But though these early wares came westwards so early, to be followed by considerable quantities of the fine wares we call celadon, it was the blue and white and coloured wares of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) that really stirred the imagination and excited the envy and admiration of the rest of the world. Nor was this surprising, for nothing like them had been seen previously and nothing to match them could be made in Europe, or indeed anywhere else. The comparatively few really fine examples which at rare intervals come on the market realise substantial prices.

One such piece is the small cylindrical box and cover of Fig. 1, decorated in underglaze blue with five-clawed dragons—magnificently drawn sprawling creatures—and phoenixes with red, green and yellow streamer tails amid a floral ground of many colours. The drawing, at this period, is invariably bold and unhesitating, the natural forms of foliage and flowers slightly stylised. The mark is that of the Emperor Wan Li, who reigned from 1573 to 1619—that is, late in the Dynasty. It was sold for £450.

Figs. 2 and 3 are also Ming Dynasty porcelains and rather earlier—reign of Chia Ching (1522-66). The character in the middle of Fig. 2 means longevity. However difficult the thousands of Chinese ideographs may be to read, no one can deny their decorative value. This is in blue within a yellow and red lotus-petal border, and the underside is decorated in green and red enamel with two lotus sprays. It made £90, while Fig. 3, the square dish, went up to



1.—MING DYNASTY PORCELAIN BOX. Decorated in underglaze blue with five-clawed scaly dragons. Reign of Wan Li (1573-1619). Diameter 11½ ins. £450

£270, a not unnatural tribute to its brilliance. It is decorated in underglaze blue with root ornament, and in enamel colours with flowering tree peonies and butterflies. Round the border are panels of five-clawed dragons in red, green and blue, while the underside is painted with butterflies hovering above flowering plants in many colours, and the corners with the *ling chih* fungus, the symbol of immortality.

The characteristic styles of this great dynasty were much in favour in later centuries, and were often brilliantly copied, not only the shapes and patterns but the reign marks on their bases, so that the marks themselves are by no means convincing evidence as to the actual date. A great deal of research has been devoted to these and similar ceramic problems during the past thirty or forty years—far too complicated a matter to be dealt with summarily—but it explains a point which enquiring amateurs have found puzzling in the better sort of auction catalogue. This is the phrase which sometimes occurs after a particular item: "Six character mark of such and such an Emperor and period,"

meaning that the piece not only bears the mark of a particular reign but, as far as present knowledge goes, was actually made at that time.

There were several other good Ming pieces in this sale; perhaps the following brief descriptions will be helpful. A baluster vase decorated on a turquoise ground with a scrolling lotus design in green, yellow, aubergine and white, with the six character mark of the Emperor Hsuan Tê (1426-35) but actually of the 16th century, £150. A quadrangular yellow-ground jar, blue, red, green, yellow and aubergine—reign of Chêng Tê (1506-21), £110. A blue-ground saucer-dish—in the centre a sage and two disciples under a pine tree in yellow; underneath, in green, branches of the Three Friends, the pine, the prunus and the bamboo—£65.

So much—for the moment at any rate—about Ming Dynasty wares. The next two illustrations of porcelains will be of a more familiar pattern to most readers, of the type called *famille verte*—the name we owe to the French Jesuit missionaries who were the first to attempt a description of Chinese manufactures—and from the reign of K'ang Hsi (1662-1722). While green is the prevailing colour in this wide range of wares, just as rose is that of the later *famille rose*, the difference between the five-colour palette used in the Ming period and that of the *famille verte* is mainly the substitution of an overglaze blue enamel for the underglaze blue, and the disappearance of turquoise.

Recent researches during the 20th century have tended to demote these comparatively late porcelains from the high position they used to occupy in the affection of serious students. Their smooth suavity has seemed to some people almost too perfect; but there is no denying their splendour or their continued popularity.

The perfume holder of Fig. 4 is a typical and admired example of the style, mainly green, but with a rustic prunus-bough handle in aubergine



MING DYNASTY PORCELAIN DISHES. (Left) 2.—Underglaze blue, the border yellow and red; the character in the middle means longevity. Reign of Chia Ching (1522-66). 5½ ins., £90. (Right) 3.—In underglaze blue with root ornament and dragons in red, green and blue. Chia Ching, 7 ins. £270



4.—*FAMILLE VERTE* PERFUME HOLDER. With dragon and phoenix medallions and prunus-bough handle. Reign of K'ang Hsi (1662-1722). 13½ ins. long. £115

at the top, which, like the two sides, is painted with dragon and phoenix medallions on a green stippled ground scattered with plum blossom. This realised £115.

Birds of all sorts have always been immensely popular in Europe and the pair of parrots in Fig. 5 are as good as most, the ancestors of innumerable European 18th-century imitations, especially by the gifted modellers of the great Saxon factory at Meissen, where the secret of true hard-paste porcelain was discovered. These are sufficiently glamorous creatures, with the characteristic knowing look of their kind, with green breasts, darker green heads and tails, the wings in aubergine, the pierced rockwork bases covered in green, yellow and aubergine glazes. As I said, they were much in demand, and they sold for £330.

The rather cross-looking man standing between them is of rather a different type with portions left "in the biscuit"—that is, with part of the figure unglazed. He is dressed in a green-glazed wide-sleeved robe and yellow belt and has a long beard and the long ears



5.—K'ANG HSI PORCELAIN FIGURES. A Buddhist apostle, in green, yellow and aubergine, 7½ ins. high, £160; and a pair of parrots, 8½ ins. high, £330



6.—GOLD FREEDOM BOX. Presented to Sir William Carr Beresford to record the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to him in 1811. £920

which are the mark of Buddhist saintliness. By his side is an equally cross-looking tiger in aubergine. He is probably intended for one of the sixteen apostles sent forth by Buddha. He stands on a yellow base and was bought for £160.

The market invariably absorbs with enthusiasm 18th- and early-19th-century small gold boxes, whether French, German, English, or Swiss. Several have been recorded in these pages during recent weeks, and they rank among the most exquisite productions of their time. The majority, naturally enough, are minor works of art in their own right, with no specific historic interest. The small box of Fig. 6 turned up at Phillips, Son and Neale's during May and was sold for £920. It is in three-colour gold, decorated with running scrolls of flowers and foliage, with an oval enamelled plaque, in colours of the arms of the City of London on the lid. An inscription inside records the presentation of the Freedom of the City to Lt.-Gen. Sir William Carr Beresford on July 11, 1811, in recognition of his services at the Battle of Albuera.

But all these very pretty things realise substantial sums when they are of real quality. Recent examples are numerous. A Louis XV gold snuff box at Christie's, for example, Paris, 1760, austere engraved with a simple lozenge design, sold for 500 guineas, and a Swiss gold and enamel table clock, only 3½ ins. in height, for 820 guineas. This was a charming little urn-shaped construction, the two handles studded with pearls, with the gold figures of a hunter and his family revolving against a background of a garden—the actual clock face concealed beneath the lid. It was one of the many luxurious, whimsical concerns which are difficult to classify—half jewels, half ingenious mechanisms.

# NEW IDEAS AT THE BATH AND WEST

By CLYDE HIGGS



THE JUDGING RINGS AT THE BATH AND WEST SHOW HELD IN PLYMOUTH, DEVON

WHEN the Bath and West Show at Plymouth was nearing completion, boisterous weather damaged some stands, but by opening day all scars had been removed by the energetic secretary, Mr. J. G. Yardley, and his staff. The Council of the Society is cogitating on the idea of a permanent showground, although they are committed to different sites for the next three years. This disturbance may help to convince those members who favour itinerant shows that permanent buildings have advantages.

The showyard, 55 acres, was smaller than usual, but accommodated a fifth more trade stands than were at Swindon last year, and so keen was the demand for space that many late entries were turned down. The smaller yard made inspection easier and less tiring to the feet. This strain was eased further by an internal bus service which circulated, filled to capacity, along the main avenues. Cornish visitors were saved a long road journey by using car parks at Torpoint, then being ferried across the Tamar and carried by bus at the Society's expense to the showground, normally a public park and one of the diminishing number of sites convenient to townspeople.

A show on the coast, and so far away from the homes of many breeds of livestock, must expect lower entries, but there was no serious reduction and sheep entries at 421 were the highest ever.

Environment always affects a show, and small farms predominate in Devon and Cornwall; there are more than 30,000 agricultural holdings, 60 per cent. of them of less than 50 acres. It is a grass and livestock district, so the Ministry of Agriculture dedicated their stand to the small farmer and showed how he could get maximum production from grass land, where soil and climate are both ideal for growing grass. The need for controlled grazing was emphasised; too few farmers realise how greatly output can be raised by making the fullest use of grass either by rotational or strip grazing. The method is a matter of choice; half a dozen manufacturers exhibited up-to-date electric fences, possibly fitted with too many gadgets. A light, galvanised iron wire, threaded through insulators that are tied with scrap binder-twine to wooden stakes is good enough. The problem of making good hay in the wet south-west country was mentioned, and silage offered as an alternative. The two products are complementary; silage should be made long before grass is ready for hay.

Methods of efficient pig keeping were demonstrated, and the adaptation of buildings under the farm improvement scheme. And farm safety was referred to. We on the land have not kept pace with the dangers from the increasingly complicated machines that we use. Last year 700,000 working days were lost by persons employed in agriculture, who drew

injury benefit of about £1 million. No Ministry of Agriculture exhibit would be complete without a mention of rabbits, now creeping into too many parts of the country. One defence is a Rabbit Clearance Society, towards which the Treasury will contribute half the cost.

The June Dairy Festival, designed to increase the sales of liquid milk (but here rather preaching to the converted), came along with a demonstration of milk from start to finish. Milk from cows on show was used in cookery demonstrations and converted into cheese and other dairy produce; and manufacturers who use large quantities demonstrated their products.

Many developments in the machinery section were focused on silage. Last year three million tons were made in England. Skill in making the product is developing alongside the appreciation of its worth, but the process has a long way to go before it reaches a high standard of efficiency. There is a wide variation in harvesting methods, as there is bound to be with such a variable product and differing conditions. The large farmer can afford to spend money generally on complicated harvesting machinery. Spread over hundreds of tons, the cost is soon offset in reduced labour.

The small man wants something simple and cheap that will not entail too much idle capital for nine months. After all, good silage can usually be made only for a three-month period—two in the spring and another in the autumn. For the small acreage, there were half a dozen varieties of buck-rake on show. So far that machine is my choice; it is simple and cheap, although perhaps too slow for some farmers. There were machines which cut, lacerate and load up to eight tons of grass an hour. But unloading arrangements were not clever and took too long.

There was a variety of silos; the choice of the right one depends on the farmer's circumstances. Some find that a hole in the ground suits them, others erect covered concrete affairs and claim a Government grant.

According to the latest agricultural machinery census, many farms are now adequately equipped with machinery; the number of wheeled tractors has increased only slightly over the previous year, but farmers were interested in the tractors on view and particularly in any new equipment for them, including an attractive two-furrow one-way plough, which should do well on banky fields.

This show comes early enough to look at haymaking equipment, and get it on the farm in time for harvest; some of the old friends looked as if they were better made. There was nothing revolutionary, so it looks as if the wasteful process of haymaking will continue, although one manufacturer exhibited the modest equipment needed for the forty-eight hour method, which reduces the weather risk and produces high-quality fodder, provided there are two consecutive fine days.

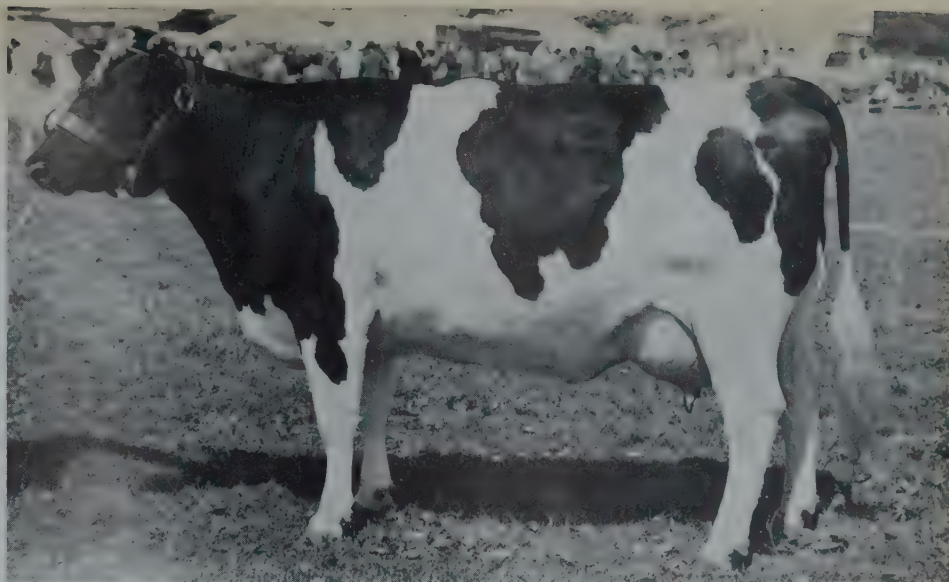


SOUTH DEVON BULL BICTON DIRECTOR 6th, BREED CHAMPION, OWNED BY MR. CECIL HARVEY, OF YEALMPTON, DEVON

Many farmers with only small acreages like to grow some grain; the binder is a sensible method of harvesting it, but a desire to get the benefits of combine harvesting brings drying problems, which add to the capital expenditure. A simple in-sack drier, costing basically £270, was shown as a gas-heated, engine-driven unit. It can be supplied also electrically operated with oil firing. Each of ten flexible spouts is inserted in a 2-cwt. sack; then the fan pumps warm air at 120-180 deg. F. through them. At the lower temperature 4 per cent. moisture can be extracted from one ton of grain in about two hours, at a cost of ten shillings per ton.

The handling of grain from trailer to drier, or to silo, sacks or containers, and moving from one heap to another have been simplified by portable conveyors. An auger type was to be seen capable of lifting 12 tons of wheat to 15 ft. It costs £26. This kind of equipment is filling the gaps in the workers' ranks.

The farm improvement scheme created activity on the building front; some farmers do not realise its wide scope. There is no need to use purchased materials; home-fabricated stuff will do, as the Duchy of Cornwall Woodlands showed in a round-pole Dutch barn which won



**BRITISH FRIESIAN COW, CLAYBURY DEW ALEXA, BREED CHAMPION, OWNED BY C. E. B. DRAPER AND SON, OF ACTON BURNELL, SHROPSHIRE**

first prize in the class for the utilisation of thinnings over 5 ins. in diameter.

Livestock entries were influenced by the farming of the district. British Friesian cattle put up a good show; the champion was C. E. B. Draper and Son's cow Claybury Dew Alexa. There were few Dairy Shorthorns. John Bourne had the Ayrshire champion, the cow Snowshill Dorita. Thirty Jersey cows were put forward; the Ovaltine Dairy Farm's cow Brookside Tulip was champion. The champion Guernsey was S. H. Chellew's bull Penzance Malverley's Robert's Lad 13th. South Devon entries were numerous, and the South African judge, Mr. James Button, gave the championship to the bull Bicton Director 6th, owned by Mr. Cecil Harvey. Devons had a useful entry. Mr. K. W. Watts owned the champion Devon Long-Woolled Sheep, a pair of shearling ewes. Large Whites predominated in the pig section; the champion was a sow owned by R. Roach and Sons, of Crediton. Earl St. Aldwyn, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, had the champion Gloucester Old Spot.



**PAIR OF DEVON LONG-WOOLLED SHEARLING EWES, BREED CHAMPIONS, OWNED BY MR. K. W. WATTS, OF OKEHAMPTON, DEVON**



**DUCHY OF CORNWALL WOODLANDS ROUND-POLE DUTCH BARN. This won first prize in the class for the utilisation of thinnings over 5 ins. in diameter. (Right) SIMPLE IN-SACK DRIER, SHOWN AS A GAS-HEATED, ENGINE-DRIVEN UNIT**

# LITTLE HAUGH HALL, SUFFOLK

By NORMAN SCARFE

*Embedded in the early-19th-century house are the hall, staircase and two rooms added to the original Tudor or Jacobean house by Cox Macro, the 18th-century antiquary. Macro's additions, which display notable craftsmanship, were made in the 1730s and '40s. He employed Francis Hayman to paint the ceiling of the staircase.*

THE antiquary Cox Macro (1683-1767) is remembered by scholars for his collections of antiquities and manuscripts. These were dispersed years ago, but there are three important surviving memorials of his long, unrobust life as a dilettante. The first, his literary correspondence, is now in the British Museum. The second is a collection of his pictures, now in a Norfolk house. The third remains in Suffolk: the core of his old house, Little Haugh Hall, at Norton, six miles from Bury St. Edmunds, which was modernised for him in the 1730s and '40s. It consists of a hall, staircase and landing and two rooms leading off them, one above the other: all now embedded in a house of a century later. Their remarkable qualities will appear from the illustrations accompanying this article. The good fortune of their survival has been matched by the preservation of various written and pictorial records of both the extent and the authorship of the antiquary's improvements at Little Haugh.

Cox Macro was the eldest surviving son of a leading Bury tradesman, whose local influence may be seen in a series of smooth, politic letters addressed to him in the conscientious hand of the first Lord Hervey, of near-by Ickworth, and in the large, less polished hand of the 2nd Duke of Grafton, of neighbouring Euston. The tradesman lived in the middle of Bury, in the celebrated Cupola House that gave Celia Fiennes so much pleasure when she visited the town in

1698. The house was "in the new mode of building," she wrote, "pretty sizeable and high, well-furnished; a drawing room and a chamber full of china, and a damask bed embroidered: two other rooms, Camlet and Mohair beds, a pretty deal of plate in his wife's chamber, parlours below and a large shop." I quote her in full because, of course, Cox Macro's furniture does not survive, and because there is reason to suppose that he had Cupola House in mind when he was modernising the house at Norton some forty years later.

The prosperous tradesman bought the country estate of Little Haugh in Norton from Mileson Edgar, though whether he ever occupied it himself is not known. Probably he bought it with a view to making it over to his eldest son, keeping for himself Cupola House, which had been built either by himself or by his own father, an apothecary, just before Celia Fiennes's visit. The boy Cox was sent to Bury Grammar School, and went on to Cambridge, where he migrated from Jesus College to Christ's in 1702 "to enjoy better health . . . and to study medicine." The following year he entered Leyden University and studied under Boerhaave. He proceeded LL.B. at Cambridge in 1710 and D.D. in 1717. It appears from the dates and addresses on his correspondence that he was living at Norton by 1719.

From one of Peter Tillemans's views of country seats (Fig. 1), now in the possession of Mr. John Patteson, of Great Hautbois House, Coltishall, Norfolk, it appears that Little Haugh Hall must have been a three-storeyed

red-brick building of the late-Tudor or Jacobean period when Cox Macro went to live there. Macro thought highly of Tillemans and became his last patron: the painter died at Little Haugh in 1734. His picture of the house, painted presumably in the early 1730s and very Flemish in feeling, is from the topographer's point-of-view admirably detailed. Tudor or Jacobean brickwork is clearly visible for a foot or so at each end of the main façade, abutting the gable ends, each of which contains a Tudor or Jacobean chimney-stack; a stack of three shafts of the same date rises in the middle of the building. But the main façade, as painted by Tillemans, is a fine affair with three dignified storeys of sash windows.

It happens that "my new front of my house" is mentioned in Cox Macro's account-book, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (Eng. Misc. e 346). It "cost £47-0-0." It was clear from the ink that this was a fairly early entry: the picture helps to date it to sometime (not necessarily long) before 1734. Few of the entries were dated, but from two that were, in 1719 and 1751, it may be assumed that this book covered the whole of Cox Macro's period of residence at Little Haugh. But it does not cover the whole of his expenses. It seems rather to have been kept for the purpose of comparing the costs of goods and services over a period of time. The entries concerning each separate commodity—"Glover," "Wire-maker," "Chirurgion," "Toyshop," "Upholsterer"—are kept together on one page or series of pages. This means that later entries are not necessarily towards the end of the book, but towards the foot of a page or end of a group of pages. And it enables us to see at once, on the pages devoted to the "Carpenter and Joiner," that the price of sawing timber decreased from 3s. 4d. the hundred to 2s. 8d. or 3s. a hundred—"which they measure in the middle of the trees," Cox Macro noted, "and suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one board once cut is reckoned so many foot." It was while the cost of sawing timber was still up at 3s. 4d. the hundred that he entered: "The sashframes of my house at 15s. the frame." The carpenters were J. Pamant with his son and an apprentice, and R. Barnes, with his son Peter.

Tillemans's picture shows the front windows well arranged with a central block of five on each of the three storeys, divided off by rain-water pipes from two more windows on either side at each level. The spacing of these windows may be partly preserved in those of the present main façade of the house (Fig. 12), though when the top floor was removed in the 1830s, and various other alterations were made, the second window from the right on both remaining



1.—DETAIL OF A PAINTING OF THE EARLY 1730s BY PETER TILLEMANS, SHOWING THE EAST FRONT OF THE HOUSE



2.—THE ENTRANCE HALL, WITH PAINTINGS BY TILLEMANS ABOVE THE DOOR AND THE EARLY-19th-CENTURY CHIMNEY-PIECE

loors was filled in. Macro got his bricks from Woolpit. He paid "King for rough brick work done in the handsomest manner at 25s. the rod, and measure the vacancies as solid work. And also strait Arches done in the best manner at 12d. the foot superficial. And the same for Fascia. And also for the great drain of the cellar through the yards at 5d. the foot."

A cupola rises to the right of the main chimney-stack in Tillemans's picture. This was almost certainly inspired by the one at Bury, but cupolas were fashionable in that sensible age, when people were growing more aware of the pleasures of the "landskip." It is doubtful whether Cox Macro could see far from his cupola at Little Haugh, for the house is near the bottom of a shallow valley, though this would not be suspected from Tillemans's picture. The

as to whether this was not the site of the older house. Tillemans says not. Then, can we identify the figures? The portly figure on the near side of the stream is probably Cox Macro, and the dark-clad man beside him may be the artist. For a guess, the two women standing with the fisherman are Macro's wife, née Mary Godfrey, and his younger sister Alethea, who married Samuel Staniforth, of Darnall, near Sheffield. And perhaps Staniforth



3.—THE NICHE ON THE STAIRCASE LANDING, DESIGNED TO FRAME A BUST OF TILLEMANS BY RYSBRACK

stream is shown by Tillemans, with its small two-arched bridge, the most recognisable feature of his picture at Little Haugh to-day. The ancient farm-buildings depicted on either side of the hall, with thatched and red-tiled roofs and adjacent pigeon-cote, have long been swept away, together with the brick courtyard wall in front of the house. In Macro's account-book we find that Bottomley, the Bury mason, was paid for "Ketton stone superficial workmanship in y<sup>e</sup> plinths to y<sup>e</sup> Court yard wall at 6d. p foot & in the Rustick at 6½d. p foot. And coping running measure of Ketton in Court Yard Wall at 7d. p foot." This is almost certainly a late entry, and probably refers to a new wall erected after Tillemans's time. There is no stonework, rustick or otherwise, in the wall he portrayed.

Before we leave Tillemans's picture, a word of speculation about the foreground may be permitted. First, it clears up a question about the present moated site round which, for purely decorative purposes, the stream has been diverted since Tillemans saw it. Its existence has naturally led to recent speculation

is the fisherman. A joint letter to Staniforth from Alethea's father and mother suggests that the Staniforths were in the habit of visiting the Macros. Cox Macro's daughter and heiress married a William Staniforth, of Sheffield, after her father's death, and she and William are commemorated by a tablet in the church. Cox Macro himself is not commemorated there, perhaps because he would not allow his daughter's marriage while he lived. At present I have not discovered the cause of this impediment, nor do I know the relationship between William and Samuel Staniforth.



4.—THE STAIRCASE CEILING, PAINTED BY FRANCIS HAYMAN



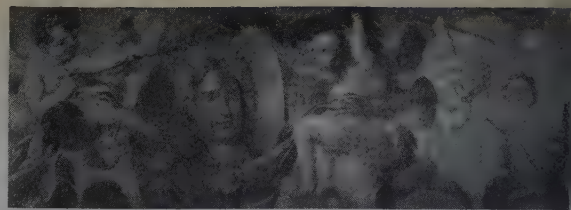
5.—THE STAIRCASE LANDING, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE HALL BELOW

The rest of Cox Macro's improvements at Norton, so far as we can trace them, may best be studied in the house itself. In Fig. 12 can be seen how much the east front is altered, though the approach is as delightful as it must have been in Macro's day—down a pleasant slope from the Woolpit-Ixworth road and over the little hump-back bridge. (The stream is a tributary of the Little Ouse, and soon flows more grandly "where noble Grafton spread his rich domains," past Euston Hall and the gentle Bloomfield country.) The present dignified, simple Corinthian porch dates from the major 19th-century alterations, which took place, so far as may be deduced without documentary evidence, when the house was occupied by Peter Huddleston in the 1830s. The main scheme of these alterations is clear. Its objects were to reduce the elevation of the house to two storeys in place of three (four, if the old attic storey with dormer windows is counted), to preserve the best of the Cox Macro improvements within that reduced frame and to increase the height of the rooms along the south side of the house. This front, of pleasant stone-coloured Woolpit brick, is shown in Fig. 11, but what is not apparent is the way the face of the house on this side has been lifted. The sills of the bedroom windows on this side are about two feet higher than those in the front and rear of the house, in order to give higher ceilings to the south rooms. This has involved the use of dummy windows at the south end of the east front, and bricked-up windows at the same end of the west front.

Only when we walk round to the west front (Fig. 10) do we see anything of the exterior of Macro's house. The top storey and cupola have gone and have been replaced by a ridged slate roof, pitched to accommodate Macro's staircase ceiling (Fig. 4), with its oval dome. The depth of this dome is masked by the skill of the painter Francis Hayman, but is betrayed in this photograph by the eclipse of one side in shadow. Fame may be seen appropriately crowning Science. The Venetian window is designed to light the staircase, which it does very well. From the outside, however, it appears to sit a shade heavily on the garden door (Fig. 10). The lightly rusticated

architrave and swell frieze of the door required an altogether lighter pediment. Bottomley, of Bury, was paid 16s. for the "sell" of the "Venetian windows." For the remaining sills he was paid 5s. a sill. The remaining eight windows on this front, with relatively thick glazing bars, are contemporary with the Venetian window.

The date of this work may be put tentatively at about 1729-30, as part of Macro's first series of improvements, which included the new east front and hall. The main justification for attributing the staircase to this time is an entry in the account-book which reads: "Painting my staircase, to Ross 16-16-0." Thomas Ross, of Bury, was a sculptor and painter whose name occurs often in the local records of this period, but whose work is almost unknown. It is the more unfortunate that his paintings on canvas on the walls of this staircase were in such a state of disrepair that their removal was advised and executed during comparatively recent redecorations. At least Macro's association with him helps us to date this work, for the various payments made to him were entered in the account-book among payments to Tillemans, who died in 1734. Furthermore, one of Cox Macro's albums survives in the British Museum with a pretty drawing by Thomas Ross, "sculptor," dated 1729, and there is a letter (also in the British Museum) from Ross to Macro, dated at Bury on April 7, 1730, in which he described a job he was beginning for "Mr. Reanolds": "some door and chimney pieces, and [I] intend to have five guineas apiece for the chimneys and two for the doors all round . . . I likewise have taken an altarpiece near Sudbury, and have persuaded them to have the Resurrection in the middle panel . . . The gentleman principally concerned in the church . . .



6.—DETAIL OF THE STAIRCASE CEILING: THE PORTRAIT IS PROBABLY OF COX MACRO



7.—RICH PLASTERWORK AND CARVING IN THE DINING-ROOM

has engaged two families to employ me for heads." The question remains as to whether Ross executed the wood-carving on the landing at Little Haugh and elsewhere, and I am inclined, from suggestions in the account-book, to think that he did.

Macro's new hall and landing are shown in Fig. 5. Bottomley supplied the "Portland stone paving with black marble Dots at 18d. p foot." The central niche (Fig. 3) was designed to frame a bust of Tillemans on a pedestal. Until 1947 the inscription remained in the oval below the niche: "Tillemansio suo Rysbrachius." Four of the five surviving fragments of Tillemans's work in the house are shown in Fig. 2, presumably re-arranged in the alterations of the 1830s. (The fifth is a small overdoor piece similar to the one on the left.) On December 14, 1734, nine days after Tillemans's death here, Macro sat down and wrote to commission Rysbrack with the execution of a "bustow" of the artist. Rysbrack completed the bust the following March and sent it off to London, together with its pedestal, by Mr. Allen, the Bury carrier.

Apparently another half-dozen years went by before Macro began a new series of improvements. The first of these, and the



8.—DETAIL OF THE CARVING IN THE TAPESTRY ROOM. (Right) 9.—THE TAPESTRY ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE



10.—THE WEST FRONT: THE VENETIAN WINDOW LIGHTS THE STAIRCASE. (Right) 11.—THE SOUTH FRONT, ALTERED EARLY IN THE 19th CENTURY

most notable of all, was the painting of the ceiling over the staircase (Figs. 4 and 6). This painting has long been attributed to one "Huysman" in the few works of local topography that have noticed its existence. I guessed that "Huysman" was Hayman on seeing Macro's name linked with his in *Whitley's Artists and their Friends in England*, and the guess was confirmed in the account-book in the Bodleian: "Paid Hayman for painting the Dome of the staircase and coving 25-6-0."

The sum paid is worth noting, and suggests that the antiquary was not the son of a successful businessman for nothing. It so happens that the only known letter of Hayman's is preserved among Macro's correspondence in the British Museum. It is delightfully personal and worth quoting in full. He had been recommended to Macro by Lord Radnor, a contemporary of Macro at Christ's, and had evidently tried out a rise in prices on the learned doctor. "My Lord Radnor," it begins, "has I find done me the honour to mention me to you, perceiving me uneasy at breaking off so abruptly with a gentleman whom I would fain be better acquainted with. This is the first time I ever have attempted to drive what they call a hard bargain, and shall be the last, for tis plain I have no genius for the thing; so, to cut the matter short, if you please to let the House-painter prime the ceiling &c twice in light stone colour, which will save me a day or two, and send me word when you would have me come down, I shall show you that I have nothing more at heart than to please and oblige you on the terms you mention in your letter to my lord, viz. 28 guineas . . . I fear you have conceived so bad an opinion of me that you think me encroaching when I mention the house painter. Tis a trifle and my boy can do it, but it is always done for us."

The letter is dated July 28, but we have the authority of the sequence of the letter-book for adding the year, 1741. The figures of the sum named—28 guineas—are perfectly formed and could not possibly be mistaken for 25.

The carved doorcase with open door on the left of the landing in Fig. 5 leads into the tapestry room (Figs. 8 and 9). The doorway immediately beneath it leads into the present dining-room (Fig. 7). A note from Macro's friend Hurd to Mrs. Macro in September, 1742, refers to an "addition" to the house. One wonders what this was. It could conceivably have been a remodelling that included these two rooms. In the tapestry room, in the absence of the tapestries for which its wall-panelling was clearly

designed, the finest feature is the carving of both chimney-piece and doorcase. This carving is probably the work of Thomas Ross. The portrait in oils in the overmantel is a recent insertion by the present owner of Little Haugh Hall, Lt.-Col. I. N. Fyfe-Jamieson; it represents Benjamin Hays in naval uniform, painted by Prince Hoare, of Bath.

The carving round the dining-room fireplace (Fig. 7), comparable with the work on the landing, is presumably the work of Ross. The rich plasterwork seems to be the subject of a letter dated July 30, 1745. This refers to the measurement of an enriched plaster ceiling, and is addressed to Macro from Cambridge by J. Burrough, undoubtedly the amateur architect James Burrough (1691-1764), the son of a Bury doctor, who became Master of Caius and who designed buildings in the Classical mode for several of the Cambridge colleges.

At the time of his letter to Macro, Burrough was engaged on his work for Trinity Hall: the internal fittings of the college hall, the rebuilding of the library and Master's Lodge. Whether he actually had a hand in the design of Cox Macro's ceiling is not clear from the letter. He may simply have been giving Macro the benefit of his experience in prices for work of this kind.

But the opening phrase and the reference at the end to "Mr. Burrough" are both puzzling, and for this reason I reproduce the letter in full. Who was this Mr. Burrough? It looks almost as if Burrough was employing a relative—perhaps a cousin—to execute the work at Little Haugh. Or perhaps he had gone there merely to check the measurements for a rather careful old dilettante.

The account-book says how much Macro

paid John Fuller per yard "for ceilings of the best sort with 2 Mortars," and also what he paid per yard "for ceilings of the best sort with one mortar," but I have found no reference in the account-book to the decorative plaster-work.

Burrough's letter reads: "I find your work is done and a measurement made. I suppose you had from the first proposals for all sorts of work which could come into your several rooms and the prices. In all the work done for me or by my direction, Mouldings were girt and Flowers measured without girt [without taking into account the elevations and depressions], the length multiplied by the breadth: thus an oval or quadrant measured as much as a square; but if a Flower runs out into a great length and breadth by husks, the husks are to be taken off and the Flower only measured from a to b. [Husk is the technical term for the frame of a moulding: Burrough here sketched a rough example, a frame and within it a flower delimited by "a" and "b."] When a ceiling is fully inrich it should be measured I think as a Flower and valued at 2.6 3.0 3.6 4.0 4.6 or even 5.0 p f. if the work be very small; but in this case some respect may be had to the girt if the work is much imbast. If Mr. Burrough be with you still be pleased to tell him I shall not want him these 3 weeks and he shall hear from me."

The enriching of his ceilings seems to have been the last of the antiquary's improvements to his home at Norton. He died here, himself antique, in 1767, and lies beneath the coarse grass of the churchyard between the vestry and the easternmost nave buttress, without stone or any memorial. The cultivated remains of his life at Little Haugh may be thought memorial enough.

Photographs: Edwin Smith.



12.—THE EARLY-19th-CENTURY EAST FRONT, WHICH CONTAINS THE ENTRANCE

# PRE-RAPHAELITE PRINCIPLES IN WOOD

By SHEILA SUTCLIFFE

THE present popularity of Victorian furniture and works of art must soon bring into the limelight the name of Thomas Wilkinson Wallis, a wood-carver who achieved fame in the middle of the 19th century and won for himself the title of the Lincolnshire Grinling Gibbons. He was a craftsman of exceptional skill and perception and a keen observer of nature with a light and sensitive touch which could portray the delicate feathering of a bird's breast, the gossamer texture of a fly's wing or the intricate foliage of vines, ivy and ferns with equal dexterity.

It is not surprising that such work attracted the attention of John Ruskin, who was, above all others, able to appreciate how faithfully Wallis depicted nature. "I was impressed in the strongest manner by your wood-carvings," wrote Ruskin in 1858 after he had seen some work by Wallis at an exhibition in Manchester, "which were beyond praise, and the sense of nature as strong as it could be." The judges at the Great Exhibition of 1851 had been equally impressed and had awarded a Gold Medal to this unknown artist from Louth. Indeed, Wallis never competed without winning a prize, and only once, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was he placed in the second class. He was justly proud of his medals, and he designed a trade plate composed of them, which he had engraved on his note-paper.

It was as a carver of dead birds that Wallis made his name. Carved from a solid block of wood—he spoke with contempt of the glue, wire and varnish in other work at the Great Exhibition—these birds hang, singly or in pairs, by a thin string from a nail or branch, the base of the carving being ornamented with ferns, flowers, lizards, small live birds and other details to complete the composition. Sometimes the work is carved as a statuette, sometimes as a panel with a decrepit fence as a backboard, and occasionally he worked his subjects into trusses and brackets. He carved golden plover, pheasants, partridges, woodcock, snipe and a heron. Of the smaller birds, the pied wagtail was his

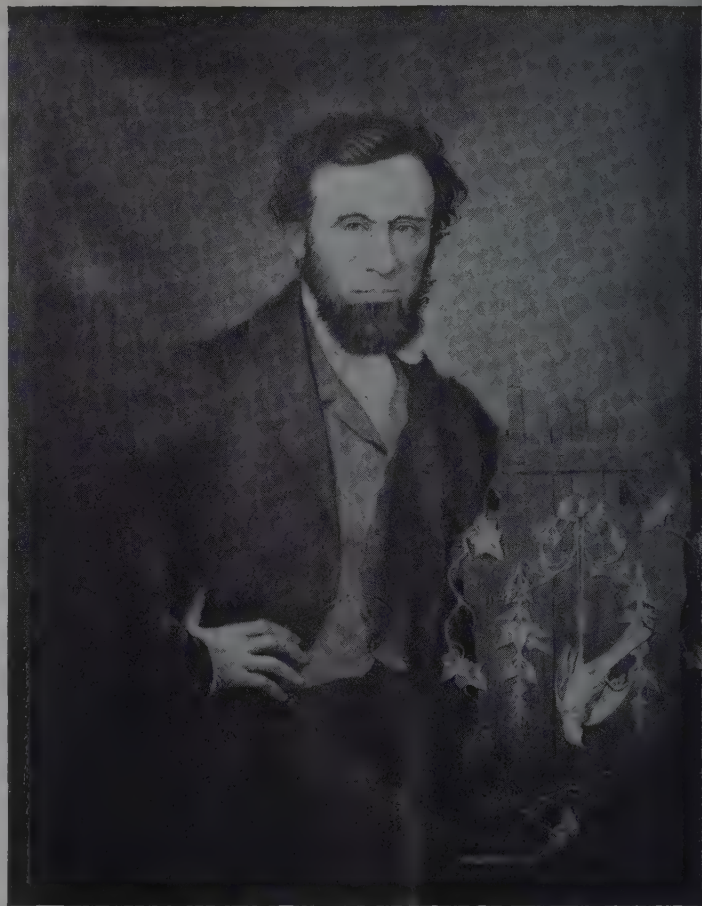
favourite; he produced eleven carvings of pied wagtail, usually with a fly crawling on the body, and it is by one of these that he is represented at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Wallis did not confine himself exclusively to his characteristic work. He is known to have done two studies of a child's head, one of which, the *Sleeping Child*, is at the Usher Art Gallery in Lincoln. Besides this purely ornamental work, he produced a number of utilitarian carvings. Among them was a wedding present for Lincolnshire's Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson — a bread platter carved from a section of sycamore which had grown on the lawn of Tennyson's birthplace, Somersby Rectory, and was commissioned by the family living in the house at that time. Wallis also carved pews, pulpits and screens which were much in demand in an age of zealous church restoration and are sometimes described in reputable guide books as mediæval or Jacobean.

Wallis's life reads like a typical Victorian success story, although he never made a fortune. He published his autobiography in 1899, four years before his death; its theme is "from errand boy to fame by hard work and application" and it was strongly recommended as stimulating reading for all young boys. In this ingenuous and rather pathetic book the author recounts his history in a manner as earnest, meticulous and detailed as was the execution of his carvings. Born in Hull in 1821, with little general and no artistic education, he set himself to master his craft and overcome all manner of difficulties. He had certain assets which played a part in his eventual success. His father was a cabinet-maker, and though he failed in business when Wallis was young, the boy learned early to handle carpenters' tools. His mother came from an intelligent family; her maiden-name was Emerson and the family were proud to claim the eminent mathematician as an ancestor. Though his parents were distressingly poor, Wallis was apprenticed to a carver and gilder in Hull, who had himself been trained by an Italian at Lincoln; perhaps his master had some special skill or technique which he was able to pass on to his pupil.

Wallis was a serious-minded youth, bent on improving his education. He used all his scanty pocket money to buy drawing materials and took full advantage of the library, lectures and classes at the local Mechanics' Institute—that pioneer movement in adult education which flourished during the last century. And always he kept before him his goal of "high-class carving," as he called it.

Besides having a keen eye for his work, Wallis also had an eye for business. Soon after he had finished his apprenticeship, he spotted a carver's and gilder's business in Louth which, owing to the drunken habits of its owner, would shortly give him the opening he needed. He was only twenty-three when he hung out the sign he had carved—an artist's pallet—and started business on his own account.



THOMAS WALLIS, A SELF-PORTRAIT PAINTED WHEN HE WAS 78 REPRESENTING HIMSELF AT THE AGE OF 35. Wilberforce House, Hull

He had not long to wait until his dream of "high-class carving" could be realised. A local landowner, George Tomline, asked him why he did not "get up some dead game subjects." When Wallis explained that he could not spare the time unless he had an order, Tomline gave him his first commission. For this work, completed in 1848, Wallis chose a partridge, and thus set out on his career of bird carving which he did not abandon for a quarter of a century. He found in Tomline a faithful patron who not only bought his works, but was willing to lend them for exhibitions and, more important still, to show them to influential friends in his London house and at his home at Orwell Park, near Ipswich. By the time the Great Exhibition was over, Wallis had so many commissions that he gave up his ordinary business and devoted himself to "high-class carving" at his home in Gospeigate.

People could not believe that Wallis did such detailed and delicate work unaided and in a relatively short time, and he was challenged on both these points. When he received complaints from other exhibitors at the Society of Arts that his work was not entirely his own, he replied with an indignant letter. "The only help I have received," he wrote, "was in some subordinate mechanical parts that an ordinary carver could do, when I was pressed for time. And this applies to every work I ever exhibited."

The amount of work and concentration he put into his carvings was enormous. A letter to Samuel Armitage, of Manchester, who commissioned the panel of a woodcock now in Hereford Art Gallery, illustrates clearly how Wallis set about his work. "I enclose a list of the principal natural objects I introduced into your work; giving a sketch of the leaves so that you may readily recognise them," wrote Wallis with typical thoroughness. "Mr. Carlton [for whom he had done two bird carvings previously] is correct as to the work being of one piece of wood so far as the principal part of the design is



STUDY OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS. Carved in 1848 as a present for George Tomline, after a project to carve Louth Church had been abandoned and Wallis had received £10 for the measured drawings; one of his first works, it was exhibited at the Great Exhibition, 1851. Ipswich Museum



**DEAD GAME AND FERNS.** The panel of a woodcock commissioned by Samuel Armitage, of Manchester, in 1863. This is a typical work, showing Wallis's love of a decrepit fence as a background. Hereford Art Gallery

concerned . . . . . The back, or representation of old fencing, is separate and is attached to the base in such a manner as will probably escape your most careful scrutiny. I never executed so much work in one piece of wood before, encountering difficulties requiring all my ingenuity to master; hoping, by that means, to obtain a good harmonious composition. I judged, and my friends thought, I had succeeded in surpassing all my previous works, perhaps not in mere quantity, but in quality. At any rate I spared neither time nor thought and did my best, and I am very pleased to learn it gives you satisfaction. When I inform you this work represents one year of my labour, having had a few interruptions . . . . . you will not be surprised if I charge the full amount allowed in your commission." The amount was £150.

The energy that Wallis expended on his carvings took its toll in time, especially as he worked on a meagre diet, having decided early in life that too much food or drink was bad for health. Once he nearly went blind and frequently he fainted at his work. Such a strain could not go on indefinitely, and when Wallis was 50 he began to turn his attention to less exacting work as a land surveyor, although he did not give up carving entirely for another three years, and when he signed and dated a golden plover for the last time in 1874, it was not without some misgivings.

Whatever Wallis undertook he carried out enthusiastically, whether it was carving, painting, collecting wild flowers and butterflies, keeping meteorological

records or shooting for the Volunteer Rifle Corps—a sport for which his keen eye and disciplined hand well suited him. It was with the same zest that he embarked on his new career. He was entirely self-taught, but he undertook surveying, designing buildings and engineering for a canal and drainage scheme; eventually he became Borough Surveyor for Louth and its first Public Health Inspector, or "inspector of nuisances and canal boats" as the post was then described. When he retired at the age of seventy three, he spent the remaining ten years of his life drawing and painting—including three self-portraits in oils—and condensing the thousands of pages of his journal, which he had

kept complete with detailed accounts and diets, and on which he based his autobiography.

Wallis never achieved the heights of royal patronage to which he no doubt aspired. He tried desperately to gain an audience with the Prince Consort, only to be told how much his work had been admired, but that the Prince had gone out shooting. Similarly, at the Paris Exhibition, he invited the Emperor and Empress to view his carvings, which was strictly against the rules; but the Empress only smiled and Napoleon III, having remarked that they were very fine, asked him if he came from London. Wallis was, in fact, advised several times to move to London to improve his standing, but he remained faithful to the quiet little town of Louth. In their turn, the people of Louth were loyal to Wallis; they raised £105 to buy a fine carving of partridges and ivy, which has a place of honour in their museum.

Wallis was not original in his choice of dead game for his main theme. Some contemporary Continental carvers used that subject; water-colour artists were painting them as well as William Duffield, whose canvasses of them were popular. It was, indeed, an extension of the Victorian naturalists' outlook—the pressed flowers and ferns, the collections of birds' eggs and the stuffed birds in glass cases, which were their stock in trade. Wallis saw his subjects with the eye of his age and portrayed them with the taste of his period. But he was a fine craftsman who brought all his intricate skill to his work, and he was a shining example of Pre-Raphaelite principles portrayed in wood.



**THE SLEEPING CHILD.** Undated, this is probably the one shown at the International Exhibition of 1862. Usher Art Gallery, Lincoln

# THE SWALLOW-TAIL IN BRITAIN

By L. HUGH NEWMAN

THE swallow-tail family is one of the most colourful group of insects; because of their large size and magnificent flight these butterflies attract attention wherever they are found. They are often characterised by tails on their hind wings, but this is not invariably the case. Some species have no tails at all and there are others which have two seasonable forms, one with tails, and the other without.

In Britain we have only a single resident species, *Papilio machaon*, which is now confined to the Norfolk Broads. Until quite recently it used to breed also in the nature reserve at Wicken Fen, but for some reason not properly understood it died out. An attempt is being made to re-establish the butterfly in this old haunt with stock from the Broads, and one hopes it will be successful.

Occasionally the Continental swallow-tail arrives here as a vagrant. The difference between the two butterflies may appear slight to anyone but a trained entomologist. The British race is slightly darker, the ground colour is a richer shade of yellow, and the blue-black band on the hind wings is considerably wider than in the European specimens. But more interesting perhaps is the difference in their habits; our British butterfly is essentially a marshland insect, while the Continental one has a much wider range and is found in lush lowland meadows and on mountain slopes.

The only other member of this family that has ever been recorded here is the Continental scarce swallow-tail, *Papilio podalirius*, which could not possibly be confused with the other two species as it has long tapering tails and pronounced long black tiger stripes. When Linnaeus named these swallow-tails he chose the two sons of Aesculapius, the Greek surgeon, Podalirius and Machaon, to represent the scarce swallow-tail and the common swallow-tail.

There are few genuine records of the appearance and capture of the scarce swallow-tail in Britain, but curiously enough some of the earliest writers on butterflies list and illustrate *podalirius* as a resident species. There is really no good reason why it should not breed here and become an established species, as it is not uncommon on the Continent and the caterpillars feed on blackthorn.

The nearest to England that I ever saw one was on a sunny June morning on Sark in 1931. I was bathing in Dixcart Bay and had waded



SWALLOW-TAIL BUTTERFLY, *PAPILIO MACHAON*, WHICH IN BRITAIN IS FOUND ONLY ON THE NORFOLK BROADS. It used to be more widespread until the growth of towns and agricultural land encroached on its localities. Span about 3 ins.

through the breakers up to my chest and was just about to dive when, out of the corner of my eye, I caught sight of one of these curiously shaped swallow-tails, with hind wings like twin-tailed kites, fluttering a few feet above my head. I turned about and raced for the shore where my butterfly net lay by my clothes, but before I had even left the surf *podalirius* had sailed up the valley out of sight.

Undoubtedly the swallow-tail was quite widely distributed and bred in many southern counties during the last century. What we shall

never know is whether all these local colonies were the true British sub-species *britannicus*, or if some of them at least were the result of immigrant Continental females depositing their eggs here and their descendants temporarily gaining a foothold.

But I think we must believe a great number of the old records, for they ring true. The late Edward Newman, in his *An Illustrated Natural History of British Butterflies*, states that there was the most reliable evidence that the swallow-tail was common in several parts of Dorset; that it used to be taken in Glamorganshire; that it was taken plentifully in Hampshire; and that it was repeatedly found at Tottenham in Middlesex and at Battersea Fields in Surrey.

The mention of Tottenham as a locality particularly appeals to my imagination, and I like to think that the Royal William, as it used to be called, once graced the Hackney Marshes and Wanstead Flats before London swept them away. It is easy to understand how a certain Mr. Meek, entomological dealer of Brompton Road, London, could offer for sale *P. machaon* chrysalides at 4d. each in 1884, when presumably all one had to do was to take a penny horse-bus ride down to Battersea to gather the caterpillars in the osier beds behind Beaufoy's Distillery in Battersea Fields.

*P. machaon* appears to have been taken in the Isle of Wight fairly frequently, and is even said to have bred at Freshwater. The most northerly colony seems to have been near Beverley in Yorkshire, and is vouched for by the late Mr. Haworth, the author of *Lepidoptera Britannica*. In the late 1880s the swallow-tail occurred and may have even been common, in the water meadows along the River Arun, in Sussex. There is also a record by a clergyman living near Ipswich that the butterfly bred on the banks of the Stour, and on August 25, 1870, a Mr. Garratt took a fine specimen in a clover field about a mile from that town.

Most of the well-known fen districts in eastern England had their local colonies of *P. machaon*: Whittlesea Mere, Yaxley Fen and Holme, where incidentally the now extinct large copper used to breed commonly, and the well-known Fen districts of Norfolk and Cambridge,



SCARCE SWALLOW-TAIL (*PAPILIO PODALIRIUS*), A SPECIES WHICH EARLY NATURALISTS MENTIONED AS RESIDENT IN BRITAIN, BUT WHICH IS NO LONGER FOUND HERE. Span about 3 ins.



EGGS OF THE SWALLOW-TAIL, LAID ON A FROND OF MARSH HOG'S FENNEL. They are about the size of a pin's head. (Right) NEWLY-HATCHED CATERPILLARS, WHICH HAVE BEGUN TO FEED ON THE FROND

including the Wicken Sedge Fen, an area of some 20 acres of typical fenland. The preservation of this fen was due to the foresight of early naturalists; at the close of last century they recognised in this small piece of ancient Britain, never tilled by man, an ideal spot for preserving wild life. It is flat, sedge-covered and criss-crossed by narrow lodes, and in the part set aside as a butterfly sanctuary there are wide grassy droves and narrow footpaths through the sedge. Let us hope that the British swallow-tail butterfly will soon be flying there again.

There are several possible explanations of why the butterfly has disappeared from so many of the famous old localities. In the London district it is obviously due to the encroachment of the town on the countryside and the draining of the marshes for industrial development. It vanished from many of the fens as agriculture developed and the subsequent ploughing of the land destroyed the food-plant of the caterpillars, the marsh hog's fennel. The parasitic ichneumon fly cannot be ruled out, for many years ago we had a bad infestation of *Dinotomus lapidator*, a hornet-like creature, which did a great deal of damage to the stock of swallow-tail butterflies I was rearing out of doors.

I remember the occasion well. We had all

the caterpillars sleeved out in muslin bags over fennel plants five feet tall. When I first noticed these huge fearsome-looking insects buzzing around the bags I had an instinctive fear of them, although I knew that they were harmless to humans. They settled on the sides of the muslin bags and with their long ovipositors "stung" the caterpillars inside which were unlucky enough to be near. I sent some of the parasitic wasps to the late Lord Rothschild at Tring Museum, Hertfordshire, and he remarked that he had never known the British form of *P. machaon* to be parasitised before.

I have bred this butterfly in large numbers for a great many years, and I have now adopted a technique whereby they can be kept in close confinement throughout all their stages of development. The chrysalides are put out in a sunny greenhouse in early May in a cage which has previously been planted with fennel seed; by the time the butterflies begin to emerge the plants are more than a foot high. Here one can watch them mating and laying their eggs on the growing food-plant; it is a delightful sight as a female dips down, clings momentarily to a feathery frond, curls her body round and deposits a single yellow egg. Then she flutters up to join the others at the sunny end of the

cage where they are feasting from trusses of cut buddleia.

As the caterpillars grow in size they are moved into near-by cages and fed on fennel cut from the plantation outside. Finally, when they are fully grown, they crawl away into the corners of the cage, spin their silken girdles and, casting their skins for the last time, change into the familiar chrysalis. Under these cosseted conditions we find that nearly all emerge as second-brood insects in August, whereas on the Broads there is only a small partial second brood some years, and most of the insects over-winter in the chrysalis stage attached to reed stems.

Unlike a great many butterflies, the swallow-tail shows little variation in colour and arrangement of the dark markings on its wings. Until 1921 the melanic form was unknown in this country, although it was known to exist on the Continent. That year a Mr. J. P. Lloyd, while fishing in Norfolk, noticed a black swallow-tail flying among the reeds and, although he was not an entomologist, recognised it as a great rarity. After several attempts he captured it in a landing net, and it was acquired by Lord Walter Rothschild for his museum at Tring at what was then the highest price ever paid for a single insect.



A FULLY GROWN SWALLOW-TAIL CATERPILLAR RESTING ON A FLOWER-HEAD OF FENNEL AFTER FEEDING. Nearly 2 ins. long. (Right) CHRYSALIS ATTACHED TO A WITHERED STEM BY A GIRDLE OF SILK. Just over 1 in. long

# FARM-HOUSE WHERE PEPYS WAS A LODGER

By H. DALTON CLIFFORD



ASHTEAD PARK FARM HOUSE, ASHTEAD, SURREY. A view from the orchard to the south-east of the house. The brickwork is of a warm orange colour with blue headers



THE WEST FRONT. The top floor was probably added when the house was enlarged in 1683, and the lower windows were replaced with sliding sashes after the fire in 1731

ON July 25, 1663, Samuel Pepys rode to Epsom with his friend Creed, and finding no lodging there "went towards Ashted, my old place of pleasure, and there by direction of one Goodman Arthur whom we met on the way, we went to Farmer Page's . . . and there we got a lodging in a little hole we could not stand upright in, but rather than go further to look we staid there, and while supper was getting ready we walked up and down behind my cozen Pepys's house that was."

There is no difficulty in identifying Pepys's lodging-place as Ashtead Park Farm House, then in the occupation of Farmer William Page. John Pepys, a distant kinsman with whom Samuel spent happy holidays as a child, used to live not a hundred yards away on the other side of the road. But it is doubtful if the present house bears a very close resemblance to the one Pepys knew, for it has twice been altered, and there is no room now in which the present owner (who is six foot two) cannot stand upright.

The first alterations were carried out in 1683 by Sir Robert Howard, and the house formed part of the marriage settlement on his son's marriage to Lady Diana Newport in the following year. It seems probable that the top floor was added at this time, replacing the low-ceilinged attics in which Pepys had slept.

In 1731 there occurred a "most dismal fire, which in the space of three quarters of an hour entirely consumed the late dwelling house, barns, stables, cart house and other outhouses." The tenant, Thomas Willoby, escaped with his wife and four children, but they lost everything they possessed except the clothes on their backs and the horses "who were at that time at Plow," to the value of "near £200 exclusive of what will fall on His Land Lady." The quotations come from an appeal organised by the rector on behalf of the "sober, regular, diligent, labourious" farmer, but the damage could not have been quite as bad as the rector made out, for it is clear that the external walls, the top flight of the staircase and some at least of the internal walls and partitions survived the holocaust. The sash windows of the lower two floors were put in after the fire, but the top floor windows were left—giving the odd impression that the lower floors were added later.



**THE DINING-ROOM.** The fine sienna and statuary marble chimney-piece came from Falconwood House, Greenwich. It replaced a Victorian fireplace, the removal of which disclosed an inglenook fireplace of a much earlier period

After a supper which included "among other meats a brave dish of cream, the best I ever eat in my life," Pepys and his friend went "by and by to bed where we made shift to lie, but with little ease and a little spaniel by us which has followed us all the way, a pretty dog." The next day he went up to the wells at Epsom (discovered in 1618), drank two pots of the waters and returned "home" for dinner and another good "mess of cream." It seems possible that Pepys could have saved himself a journey, for beneath a flagstone in the brick floor of the

cellar which runs under part of the house was recently discovered a shallow well filled almost to floor level at all times of the year with clear water. Although it has not been analysed the owner believes it to contain magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), and it certainly seems to be on the same contour line as the Epsom wells not far away.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Delevingne bought the house in 1953, when it was de-requisitioned after being used during the war as a hostel for Polish airman and later by the local

War Agricultural authority. Now that it has been restored, equipped with a full complement of modern conveniences and furnished with some fine antique furniture, it makes a most attractive family home. On the ground floor there are a dining-room and a sitting-room, one on either side of the central hall. Behind the dining-room is the kitchen and beyond that a large oak-beamed stone-flagged room, used as a children's playroom. There are three bedrooms on each of the two upper floors and two bathrooms.



**THE SITTING-ROOM.** A small collection of rose-quartz carvings and fine Oriental china is displayed on built-in shelves. (Right) **THE ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE.** The portrait, of Lady Mount Temple, is by de Laszlo

# GREAT GOLF AT THE BERKSHIRE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

**W**HAT scores these amateurs are doing! The other day I wrote something to the effect that our amateurs had improved in score play, but I did not fully realise what an absurdly obvious truism this was. Now I have been watching them for two days playing on the Berkshire course for the Berkshire Trophy and am overcome with admiration. I am also more full of regrets than ever because people, whether writers or spectators, do not pay our best amateurs the attention they deserve. It was surely an ironical circumstance that on the same day some ten thousand spectators (as I read) were tumultuously watching two professionals playing off a tie at Prestwick in 76 and 77, while about a hundred and fifty at the Berkshire Club saw Guy Wolstenholme go round in 70 and 69 to tie with Perowne, who on the day before had done 71 and 65. I am not, of course, saying that professionals do not play better than amateurs, for day in and day out they certainly do, but I do say that our amateurs of to-day play very, very well and it is high time that more people said so and watched them do it.

## Selectors Watching

Both courses, the Red and the Blue, were in beautiful order, with the greens of a pleasant easy pace. There is plenty of room on the fairways, but the player who treats himself to more than the freedom allowed him may likely rue the day, for among the birch trees and the heather there are places that reminded me of Pine Valley. Moreover, to make things harder there lurked behind those trees the busy selectors watching with censorious eyes and ever and anon going into a huddle over the defects of somebody's left-hand grip. On the first day the competitors played one round on the Red and one on the Blue; on the second the forty who had qualified played two on the Red. This Red is rather a curious course in point of distances, since there are six possible threes (two of them demanding tee shots with wood) and several long holes unlikely to be done under five. The best judges made the strict par 68. The Blue, on the other hand, has only three par threes, so that perfect golf for the whole course could not be placed lower than 69. I give these rather prosaic details, so that the reader may realise the sort of golf people played and may appreciate the remarkable feat of the two winners who tied at 284, an average of 71.

On Sunday the weather was calm, warm and pleasant, but on the Saturday the wind was very strong indeed. It was the kind of wind that on a seaside course tempts the scornful local to say "Pooh, you should see what we call a wind here." That is to say, it was

not a hurricane but in exposed spots it was definitely fierce and made me look forward, with a certain malicious expectation, to giant slices and hooks and sevens and eights. When the first score of 75 came in it seemed to me uncommonly good and unlikely to be beaten by more than a stroke or two; but I soon had to readjust my views, for soon there arrived Perowne and Sewell playing together on the Red course with 71 and 72. Moreover, there was a general agreement that Perowne had been very unlucky with his putts, which were ranging all round the hole without quite dropping in. After that I was more or less prepared for anything and remained placid when Wolstenholme came in on the Blue with a 69. Wolstenholme looks wonderfully good nowadays, bigger and stronger than ever, with majestic power, and generally a more finished golfer and a better putter than he was before.

## A Tremendous 65

Other people did scores in the low seventies, but I don't think anybody was quite prepared for Perowne's after-luncheon effort of 65 on the Blue. This was really tremendous, four below the par score. In the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase at Sunningdale a week before Michael Lunt had done a 65 round the new course and on meeting him at the Berkshire I remarked facetiously: "Well, you won't be able to do 65 to-day." No more he did, but Perowne did and that two amateurs should do such a score on a first-class inland course within a week takes the breath away, or at any rate it took mine. Perowne was, I believe, only 17 when he first played for England and he is long since a veteran Walker Cup player. Perhaps he was brought to the fore a little too young, but, whether or not, he is now only twenty-eight, as good an age for a man to be at his best as one can well imagine. He is bigger than he used to be and now reminds me in height and shape of Harold Hilton in his best days. He is a delightful player to watch, crisp and decisive, careful, unhurried and yet quick. He might well have played in our Walker Cup side last summer, had he not asked not to be considered owing to pressure of work. Now that he seems to have more leisure and is playing so brilliantly I imagine that, barring accidents, he is pretty sure of his place.

After two rounds Perowne led by nine whole strokes with Wolstenholme (who had slipped a little with a 76), Sewell and Fox all equal second, Lawrie, who had had a fine 70, close up, and likewise Keane, a good player from Kenya. It seemed a close race for second place, but could anyone possibly give Perowne

nine strokes in his present form? It did not seem likely and yet it was only by a most courageous and long-drawn-out spurt that in the end he made a tie of it. He began his third round inauspiciously with a topped second into a ditch at the third which cost him a six. But then there came three cheering threes in a row and, when he played a grand second to the eighth and another three seemed probable, he looked once more on the top of the world. He did not get that three, however, and dropped another stroke at the ninth. I have a notion, perhaps unreasonable and anyhow incapable of proof, that a fourth three then would have seen him go right away. As it was the strokes began to slip and slip "like snow off a dyke." There were several rather weak fives and in the end he took 75. Sewell, who is wonderfully straight and steady as well as sparkling, had a 69 and had lopped six whole shots off Perowne's lead. Wolstenholme with a 70 had lopped five, and Lawrie and Fox with 70s apiece were now right in the picture.

## Justice Done All Round

After lunch Wolstenholme was the first of the favourites to go out and Perowne was the last. Wolstenholme instantly set a great pace. He was gaining a little up to the turn and then on the way home he began to hole some valuable putts. When he holed one on the 14th one sage observer said to me "We have seen the winner," and on he went triumphantly, till he wanted a three at the 18th (a one-shooter) for 68. He did not quite get it owing to a hooked tee shot, but heaven knows 69 looked good enough, for Perowne, we knew, had taken 38 to the turn and both Fox and Lawrie had slipped, not calamitously but in the circumstances fatally. And now came Perowne's recovery. He dropped a stroke at the 10th and was bunkered on the 11th. All seemed over, but he laid a great shot dead out of the bunker and that was the spark to set him alight. On and on he went playing the strictest par golf till he wanted a three to tie and put his tee shot on the edge of the 18th green. One does not often hear an approach putt applauded, but the crowd rightly clapped when that nasty, curly one finished dead.

It seems to me that justice was done all round. Both Wolstenholme and Perowne in their different ways made the bravest recoveries. It would have been hard to see Perowne lose after that great first day and equally sad not to see Wolstenholme gain by those last two rounds. Altogether I think everyone must have been pleased, and I am sure the English selectors must have been. Nine of last year's English team finished in the first thirteen.

# HUNTING HAUNTS OF THE KESTREL < By GARTH CHRISTIAN

**I**T happened every day while the silage was being cut. The tractor would roar along the lane and into the fields; the swathes of fresh green grass would fall before the knife-like blades; and even as the ears of the men grew attuned to the monotonous whining of their machine, the kestrel, with rapid beating of long, pointed wings, would sweep across the fields and lean upon the rising currents of warm air while watching for the mice and voles and beetles disturbed by the men and machines.

Next morning, as the tractor clattered down the lane and into another meadow, the driver would see again the familiar bird of prey hurrying to the scene of the silage-cutting, where good meals were frequently provided.

To the experienced farmer-naturalist, the local kestrels and sparrow-hawks may become as familiar as the oak and ash and elder bushes scattered about his acres. As the daily routine of a walk around the farm hardens into a habit, he suddenly realises, perhaps, that the sparrow-hawk sweeping down the hedge side, like the song-thrush which fails to fly away as he approaches the shippon, are constantly to be seen in the same place; the piebald blackbird becomes better known than the new village

doctor; and even a great tit, thanks to the broad smudge of black on the breast feathers, may be recognised as easily as the ewes with twins.

Sometimes, too, a creature's habits betray its identity. Reliable witnesses at Chalely, in Sussex, were convinced it was the same fox which twice in one week was seen in broad daylight walking near the Hooke, followed at a discreet distance by four hundred curious and seemingly fascinated young pullets. As the fox paused to scratch himself, the pullets stopped, too, only to move on again as the fox ambled away.

But the kestrel? At first the idea of a wild hawk knowing by sight a particular farmer or his bright red tractor strikes one as extravagant. Yet as I wander along the lane in the first hour of each afternoon, often greeted by neighbouring great, blue and marsh-tits which readily fall from the hedgerow to take nuts from the hand—though they will temporarily cease to do so as April moves into May—I begin to have second thoughts. Is it possible that the kestrel which I frequently watch hovering over certain fields in the hours after noon is almost as familiar with some of my habits as I am with his?

Pausing to examine the shallow burrowings of rabbits which survived a virulent outbreak of myxomatosis last winter, I first notice the kestrel hovering above a valley called Frog's Hole. With expanded tail depressed and long wings flapping in the cool north-easterly air stream, the hawk skilfully adjusts his forward movement to match the speed of the oncoming currents of air; thus he remains for scores of seconds poised over the same stretch of ground—until a beetle shows itself in the grass or a couple of unsuspecting voles scurry out of the hedgerow. Then the kestrel drops in a steep, slanting dive, only to rise again on fast-beating wings as the prey vanishes into the thick cover of long matted grass. Again and again the abundant cover of tall grass and stout hedgerows seems to prove too much for the skill of the predator, despite his superb eyesight.

Indeed, I sometimes feel quite sorry for the kestrel, for not all the land within its range provides ideal conditions for hunting. A copse of silver birches and cherries, for instance, carries a fairly large population of mice and voles; yet it is the owls and sparrow-hawks which are most frequently to be seen harvesting the surplus rodent population, aided no doubt

by the foxes and badgers. I have seen only a few owls and a very rare vagrant buzzard respassing near the rookery; and since neither peregrines nor goshawks inhabit the neighbourhood, the too abundant wood-pigeons seem to suffer only from the predation of the many magpies and, less frequently, the grey squirrels.

The kestrel, meantime, may be content to perch on a fence before pouncing upon the grasshoppers; or the bird will snatch the odd starlings and sparrows, the finches, house-mice, water voles and shrews; and, unlike most foxes, the kestrel does not fight shy of a meal of mole. Above all it is the long-tailed field mice and field voles, the bank voles and beetles which seem to tempt the bird to dive from his stationary perch in the sky.

### Effect on Rodents

Recent research suggests that in early spring, when the voles are not breeding and cover is sparse, kestrels and other predators may well do much to hasten the annual decline of the rodents, which develops as the breeding season ends. Yet when the plague of voles occurred in the Forestry Commission's plantations of the Carron Valley, Stirlingshire, in 1953, it was found that during the late summer the predators destroyed only a tiny proportion of the vole population. Later in the year, as the rodents dwindle, the influence of kestrels and other birds and beasts of prey obviously becomes increasingly important.

Yet the situation is highly complex; and we are only beginning to appreciate how even the chance actions of farmers and foresters, parish councillors or small boys with matches may affect the stability of local predator-prey relationships. Returning home one evening in early spring, for example, I saw the night sky flushed as it echoed the flickering movements of

a heath fire. Started by commoners a few hours before, the blaze received much helpful encouragement from a large army of excited schoolboys. When exploring the resultant charred desert a few days later, I found myself surrounded by a flock of rooks and two or three chaffinches, which often do much foraging on the freshly-burnt heaths. Do they feed, I wondered, on the injurious insects which are so soon attracted by charred trees?

Then I noticed that the kestrel, instead of following his usual practice of hunting over a broad expanse of commonland, was confining his attention to the unburnt portions of heath where numbers of small mammals may have retreated from the flames.

Much the same thing occurred a few months earlier when prolonged rains and melting snows caused the Ouse to burst its banks, not far from Fletching Church, where is the tomb of Edward Gibbon. So much of the road was submerged beneath a stream of muddy water that only the boldest of walkers dared to use the clappers, a wooden footpath of raised planks which an obliging County Council had provided. A small company of pigs, on the other hand, revelled in the dramatic changes in their habitat, paddling for hours in the squelching mud beside the wrinkled waters.

Then I noticed the kestrel. Though these hawks may favour marshes, stooping to eat frogs or an odd wader now and then, they do not share the osprey's liking for water; and as the kestrel hunted the drier stretches of farmland higher up the valley, I wondered if he was attracted by an extra abundance of small prey which had escaped the advancing floods.

A few months later, when the floods were forgotten and the charred heath was green again, I heard once more the far-off whining drone of farm machinery, and realised that

another crop of grass was ready for the silage-pit. Perhaps the kestrel heard the sound, too, or maybe his sharp eyes spotted the bright red tractor as it roared down the lane. For soon he was hovering above the machine as it clattered across the meadows.

Every few minutes the depressed tail would be raised, and the hawk would promptly dive thirty or forty feet to snatch a beetle or a shrew—so well liked by tawny owls; and often he was seen to take much larger prey, such as the long-tailed field mice in which the district abounds.

### Over the Tractor

Next day they cut the grass for silage in the neighbouring fields; and the kestrel was there, too, fluttering forward with impatient motions of the wings when little or no prey appeared, swiftly diving down behind the tractor whenever a rodent or an appetising insect was disturbed.

But to-day I must walk to the valley of Frog's Hole when I wish to see a kestrel seeking insects or small mammals; or, since our local gamekeepers are intelligent and law-abiding, we may watch these hawks hovering above the open woodlands and commons. Sometimes especially, perhaps, in the breeding season when hawks tend to become bolder and more aggressive, they may pounce upon a rat.

Through the slow summer days I often watch a pair of kestrels hovering above my garden and the surrounding stretch of woodland. Then, as the season grows old, they prefer to hunt—where?

That, no doubt, may depend upon the farmers and foresters as well as the gamekeepers; and maybe their feeding habits will be influenced, too, by the parish councillors who manage some of our commons, and by small boys who play with matches.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### INN'S TEMPTING SIGN

SIR,—A verse which is reputed to have hung beneath the sign of the Crooked Billet in a Yorkshire village offered a much more direct invitation than does the very interesting Dorset sign mentioned by Sir Philip Grey Egerton in his letter of May 15. It ran as follows:

*When this comical stick  
grew in the wood  
Our ale was fresh and  
very good;  
Step in and taste, O do  
make haste,  
For if you don't 'twill  
surely waste.*

On the other side were the lines:

*When you have viewed the  
other side,  
Come read this too before you  
ride,  
And now to end we'll  
let it pass;  
Step in, kind friends, and  
take a glass.*

The invitation to hurry up and drink the beer struck a note in salesmanship that modern experts seem to have overlooked. It must have been very hard to resist.—H. JOHNSTONE, 87, Ollerton Road, New Southgate, N.11.

### PIT-SAW STILL IN USE

SIR,—Although for a long time we depended on the pit-saw for the production of sawn timber, it is now something of a curiosity.

The accompanying photograph shows one still in use, though not at a saw-pit with top and bottom sawyers. It is shown cutting boards for cabinet-making from a log of cherry which is propped up vertically. The saw is being worked horizontally by a single sawyer at the small (or pulling) end.

Readers may be glad to know that this worthy implement, one of those to which we owed our "wooden walls" and timbered cottages, still has a user, and I should be interested to hear of others.—S. JENKINS (Comdr., R.N.), Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire.

### TO AUSTRALIA BY LUGGER

SIR,—Visitors from Australia who journey as far west as Penzance, in Cornwall, may care to know of the interesting plaque of which I send a photograph.

It is to be seen on the wall of the Seamen's Institute, adjacent to Newlyn Harbour, Cornwall, and was fixed quite recently. The beautiful carving was executed by a local craftsman, who works only a stone's throw away.

I am told by a descendant of one of the party that the voyage to Australia was originally proposed in an almost jocular way to men who were waiting for a normal passage by emigrant ship, and then took shape as



SAWING DOWN A CHERRY LOG WITH A PIT SAW. The log is propped up vertically

See letter: Pit-saw still in Use

a serious enterprise. Some of the party remained in Australia or New Zealand and others returned to England.

The *Mystery* sailed between those two countries, and ultimately was wrecked.—WAYFARER, Penzance, Cornwall.

### PLANTING TREES ON EXMOOR

SIR,—As a person interested in both forestry and Exmoor (where I was born, and now live within the National Park) I should like to endorse the opinion of your correspondent, Miss M. S. Oldham (May 15), that the proposal to plant conifers in parts of the Chains should receive more publicity. But perhaps from a slightly different point of view.

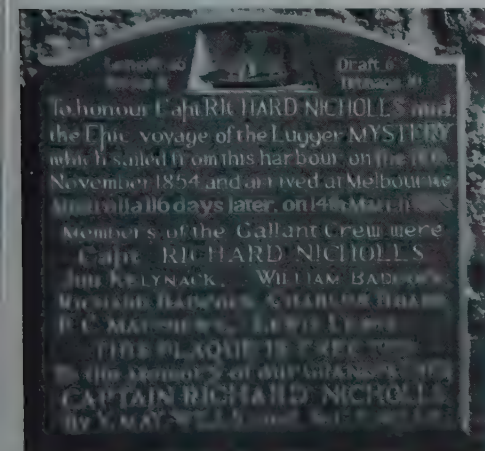
Miss Oldham gives no figures or examples for her statement "Exmoor is a small area, and more and more of it is being enclosed and cultivated."

Of course newly-established plantations would have to be fenced for the early part of their life. The suggestion

that the Chains are mainly heathery seems to me mistaken; this, and even the Badgworthy Water area farther east, is the more grassy part of Exmoor, scarcely comparable with heather-clad Dunkery or Winsford Hill.

Nor has there, to my knowledge, been any suggestion of planting on the highest contours and so "obliterating the wonderful outlines of the Chains"—which are here in the 1,450 to 1,600 ft. range, completely exposed and most unattractive to foresters. Rather are there schemes to plant certain combs where the stabilising and better aerating of the soil, as by tree roots, is most desirable for the control of runoff after exceptional deluges, and where, incidentally, much of the terrain is most uncomfortable for walking.

But doubtless in 70 years' time another critic will be busy deploring and protesting most strongly—about the felling of the trees planted in our time: trees which she will have known all her life. Not, of course, "dull green trees," but beautiful friends enriching



WALL PLAQUE AT NEWLYN HARBOUR, CORNWALL, COMMEMORATING AN EPIC 19th-CENTURY VOYAGE

See letter: To Australia by Lugger



**ELEPHANT CARVED ON A 16th-CENTURY CAPITAL IN OTTERY ST. MARY CHURCH, DEVON**

See letter: *An Elephant in Church*

and varying the scenery and giving most valuable shelter to its livestock. As for heather, the thought occurs that heather-admirers might usefully do a little missionary and education work among Exmoor commoners, to reduce the far too frequent burning of the heather, though this year it has not been so bad as in some years.—J. D. U. WARD, *Rodhuish, near Minehead, Somerset.*

### A GEORGIAN EUPHEMISM

SIR,—In a W.C. on the ground floor of the Priory, Ware, Hertfordshire, a tablet recessed in the wall is inscribed, in characters of impeccable elegance:

THE TEMPLE  
OF EASE  
1756

Was this a common Georgian practice? I should be interested to hear of any other instances that have survived. The other fittings are rather less than two hundred years old, but the apartment has evidently continued in use for that length of time.

Ware Priory, so called, was in fact a Franciscan friary; the conventual buildings were adapted to domestic use after the Dissolution and are now occupied as council offices.—GORDON MOODEY, *27, West Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire.*

### NOVEL NESTING MATERIAL

SIR,—Blue tits are building a nest under a tile on the roof of my bungalow. Watching them the other day at work anxiously pecking at rough clumps of dry grass for nesting material, I thought I would offer them some of a different kind. I took a handful of kapok and some soft rather fine flax wadding, brown in colour, which I understand is used by chemists as packing material, to which I added some loose feathers. I placed the mixture in a medium-sized flower-pot, holding it down firmly with small sticks crossed over it to give it some resistance to a bird's beak.

I put the flower-pot in full view of a window, and waited for the blue tits to appear. A great tit spotted it first and, settling himself on the brim, started to peck vigorously at the wadding, entangling himself in the fine strands as he kept fussily pulling out lumps and discarding them. He finally filled his beak with a good bundle of the wadding and kapok and flew off down the garden.

By this time a queue had formed. Three hen sparrows, the blue tits and two coal-tits were waiting their turn round the flower-pot, anxious to fly up and help themselves, and they soon made off with their bundles of kapok and wadding, not so fussy as the great tit. A robin later inspected it too,

appraising with his bright eyes the material inside, but did not seem to be in need of any.

The tits seemed to show a preference for the flax wadding, and the sparrows for the softer kapok and the feathers.—H. ARWOOD (Miss), *Ravenscroft, Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Surrey.*

### AN ELEPHANT IN CHURCH

SIR,—It is recognised that many of the real, as opposed to legendary, beasts depicted in the imagery of our mediaeval churches were copied from bestiaries, by craftsmen who could never hope to see the animal in question. The elephant was portrayed as a symbol of the Fall of Man because, according to the bestiary, its legs had no joints and it had to rest leaning against a tree. If this tree were felled by the hunter (the devil) the beast would be unable to rise unless a young elephant (Christ) put its trunk beneath it to help it up.

It is recorded that an elephant was presented to King Henry III in 1255. During the lifetime of this animal its attributes would no doubt have become widely known and its appearance identified when interpreted by the mediaeval carver. The accuracy of the elephant carved beneath a 13th-century misericord in Exeter Cathedral makes it fairly obvious that the carver had seen this elephant.

Three centuries later, when the Dorset aisle was being added to Ottery St. Mary church, about 12 miles away, an elephant's face, which is indisputably lifelike, was carved on one of the capitals. This situation is most unusual and tempts one to think that the craftsman had recently seen an elephant and could not resist displaying his knowledge.—CECIL FRENCH, *26, Fairfield Avenue, Whipton, Exeter, Devon.*

### SCARING TRESPASSERS AWAY

SIR,—The reference in your editorial note of May 8 to variations of the "Trespassers will be prosecuted" notice induces me to send you the enclosed photograph of a notice, which I happen to know for a fact

prevented the wood in question from being entered by two members of the Women's Timber Corps in the 1939-45 war. The wood is in Berkshire, not many miles from Twyford, but I think the notice is no longer there.

The late Sir Oscar Warburg, who had an interesting collection of rare trees and shrubs in an unfenced woodland on a common near Epsom, Surrey, was much troubled by hikers and courting couples who strayed into the wood from the common; but he quite defeated them and prevented their entry after he had placed a notice on each of two sides of the wood. One of these read "Beware of the Zerkova," and the other "Danger: there are Auriculas in the Grass."

He told me that it was amusing to see a couple start back in alarm on seeing the notice. "Coo," they would exclaim, "don't let's go in there!"—R. C. B. GARDNER, *Magnolia Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.*

### SYMBOLS OF AN EMBASSY

From Lady Diana Cooper

SIR,—I noticed that Mr. Christopher Hussey's article in *COUNTRY LIFE* on the British Embassy in Paris (July 4, 1957) ascribed the design of the library, which my husband had built there, to M. Georges Geffroy. He was partly responsible for the work; but its true begetter was Mr. Charles de Bestguy, who freely gave great pains to the matter. I am anxious that Mr. de Bestguy's gesture towards the British Embassy should be recorded.

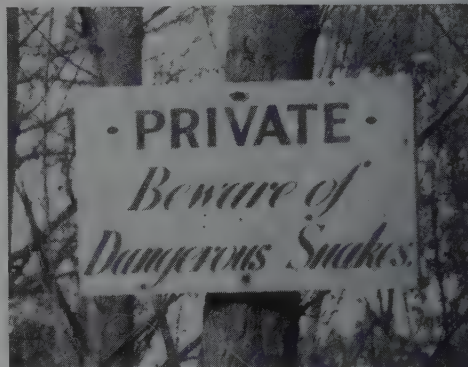
I have here a room decorated with panels, painted by Mr. Martin Battersby, depicting phases of our lives. That relating to our Paris Embassy days contains, among other trophies, a *trompe l'oeil* coloured print of the library. Behind it are a set-square and a scroll on which it is recorded that the room was designed

by MM. de Bestguy and Geffroy. I enclose photographs of the whole panel and a detail showing the library.—DIANA COOPER, *Château de St. Firmin, Vineuil, Oise, France.*

[It has only recently proved possible to obtain a photograph clearly showing the details referred to by Lady Diana Cooper.—ED.]

### CHURCH CLOCK AT RYE

SIR,—I was interested in Mr. E. J. Tyler's letter about the church clock at Rye, Sussex (April 10). It is best known to the public for its very long pendulum which can be seen in the church swinging through the floor of the clock chamber, and also for its



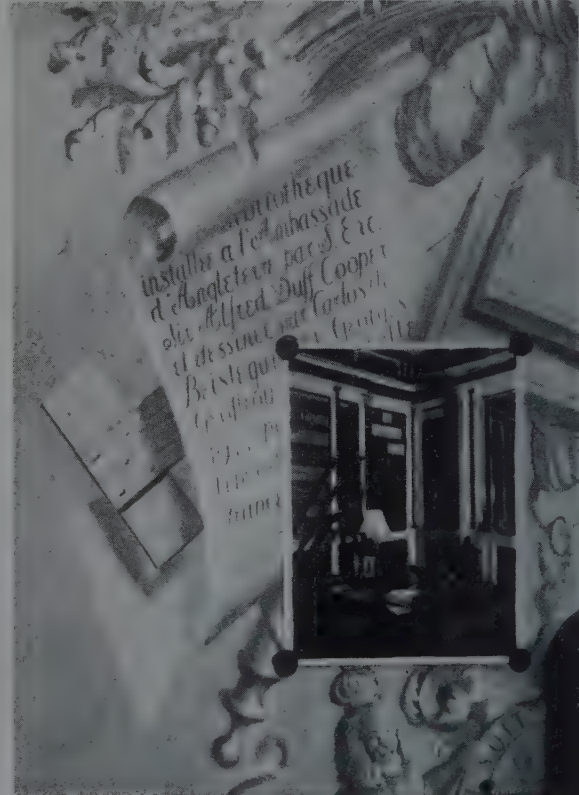
### AN EFFECTIVE NOTICE IN A WOOD NEAR TWYFORD, BERKSHIRE

See letter: *Scaring Trespassers Away*

attractive quarter-boys which strike the hours and the quarters.

The movement has, however, particular interest for horologists, for it was completed early in 1562 and may be the oldest turret clock movement in the country which is still doing its job. Unlike the Salisbury and Wells clock movements, for which very early dates are claimed, the Rye clock is fairly well documented and can be dated with a fair degree of certainty from the churchwardens' accounts.

The movement was made by



**PAINTED PANEL AT THE CHATEAU DE ST. FIRMIN, VINEUIL, SYMBOLISING SIR DUFF AND LADY DIANA COOPER'S PERIOD AT THE PARIS EMBASSY. (Right) PART OF THE PANEL, A TROMPE L'OEIL VIEW OF THE EMBASSY LIBRARY**

See letter: *Symbols of an Embassy*

Lewis Billiard, a clockmaker born in Gascony who can be traced as working in London between 1540 and 1568. In 1540 he was an employee of Alan Bawdyson, who was subsequently appointed clockmaker to Edward VI, and soon afterwards Billiard is recorded as a master clockmaker, with his own employees. Billiard was paid £30 for his work on the Rye clock, a large sum for a turret clock movement in the 1560s.

With regard to Mr. Tyler's query about the names of churchwardens appearing above the dial, my attention has been drawn to the following anecdote in *The Second Book of Reminiscences*, by John Neve Masters, Cannon House, Rye, page 179.

"I also described the Rye church clock . . . with two jacks striking the quarters on two bells outside and the tablet above the clock dial on which were written in letters of gold the

were led by Rev. John Young in 1640. At first Young called the settlement by its Indian name, Yennecock, changing it later to Southold (note the omission of the "w") to commemorate his boyhood associations with Southold and the remarkable geographical similarities of the two places.—*ANTIQUARY, Leeds.*

### WATERLOO VETERAN'S MUSEUM

SIR,—I was interested in recent letters on the Waterloo Ball. Sergeant-Major Edward Cotton (late 7th Hussars) writer of *A Voice from Waterloo*, stated in it that the Duchess of Richmond's Ball was given at the family residence, the address being exactly the same as stated by Lady de Ros—9, Rue de Cendres. The Rue de la Blanchisserie house, mentioned in the letter of April 24, may be the same house with a different address.

museum shows a collection of over 400 items. In addition to the vast number of swords, carbines, pistols, helmets, and all the spoils of war are autographs of Napoleon, Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey and other officers, and many engravings and photographs.

The collection had been considerably enlarged since it was founded by Sgt.-Maj. Cotton, for No. 409 (photograph) reads "Five old Waterloo men taken at Chelsea hospital, 1886." The last item in the catalogue is: "Photo of Lady de Ros and plan of ballroom in which the ball took place the night before the battle of Waterloo."—T. G. SCOTT, Manchester.



SPHINX ON A PILLAR NEAR THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE IN PARIS

See letter: *A Disdainful Sphinx*

### A DISDAINFUL SPHINX

SIR,—Following up Mrs. Jones's sphinxes at Cottesbrooke Hall and Lacock Abbey (May 1), I enclose a photograph of a Parisian one in Egyptian style. It is on a pillar near the Place de la Concorde. Its human shoulders, as against the leonine muscles of the Cottesbrooke example, give it a little more feminine charm, but its disdainful expression ill compares with its Northamptonshire relative's air of quiet contemplation.—A. J. HUXLEY, London, W.C.1.

### A CHANGE FROM CHERUBS

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of part of a monument at Clodock church, Herefordshire, which bears what must be intended for a portrait of the deceased, Elizabeth Gilbert, who died in 1821. I have never seen another that seemed so designed; always there are variations on the theme of cherubs and other religious symbols. I wonder whether others exist.—M. W., Hereford.

### COPY OF A RAPHAEL

SIR,—With reference to the letter and editorial note in your issue of April 10 about Harlow's copy of Raphael's *Transfiguration*, it may be of interest to record that in 1796 an excellent copy of the *Transfiguration*, painted by Giulio Romano, a pupil of Raphael, was purchased at Christie's Auction Rooms for the sum of £60. It was presented to Christ's Chapel of Allyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich by the purchaser, Thomas Mills, of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk. It was intended, and for

some time was used, as the altarpiece, but is now placed on the north wall of the Chapel.—F. H. CURTIS, 108, Dulwich Village, S.E.21.

[Raphael's *Transfiguration*, now at the Vatican Gallery, was uncompleted at the time of the painter's death in 1520, and the whole of the lower part has been authoritatively attributed to Giulio Romano and Gianfrancesco Penni. The original was commissioned by Cardinal Giulio des Medici for the Cathedral at Narbonne, but Raphael had completed only the figure of Christ hovering over Mount Tabor between Moses and Elias, with the three disciples, overcome by the radiance of the scene, crouching below, when he was overtaken by a sudden fever and died some days later (April 6, 1520) on his thirty-eighth birthday. He was at the time engaged in sketching out the lower part of the composition. The picture after completion was retained in Rome, first over the altar of San Pietro in Montorio and after 1815 in the Vatican Gallery. The copy at Dulwich is believed to be by Giulio Romano, as Mr. Curtis states.—Ed.]

### LETTERS IN BRIEF

**The London Association.**—With reference to Mr. Lillywhite's letter of May 15, my bronze token has the wording "London Association" and the date 1792, and cannot mean the London Association in Aid of the Missions of Moravians to which Mr. Lillywhite refers, if, as he says, that society was founded in 1817. It would seem that the society and the identity of Robert Reid, whose name is on the reverse, will have to remain a mystery.—R. L. EAGLE, 27, Avenue Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.

**Who were the Knights?**—Who were the Knights of St. George of Macedonia? I have a painting on canvas of an elderly man with jewelled crown, framed by a band of lettering, "ANDREA ANGELO FLAVIO COMMENO PRINCIPE DI MACED DE CAVALIERI DI S. GIORGIO." The back of the canvas is inscribed "Titiano 1550"; but Mr. Vincent Galloway thought the painting may be by Veronese.—A. H. BARNES, Castleon, Derbyshire.

**For Studying Photographs?**—I was interested in Mr. Clegg's photograph and letter of May 15 headed *What was it used for?* I have a similar brass object, obviously Victorian; each of the twelve glass discs has a photograph inside it. My object is in one piece and has no hinges. The photographs are inserted by unscrewing the discs.—MARY FILLINGHAM, Syerston Hall, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

**The Victorian Society.**—Particulars about the recently formed Victorian Society, referred to in our leading article of April 10, may be obtained from the Secretary at 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.



TOMB AT CLODOCK, HEREFORDSHIRE, BEARING WHAT IS PROBABLY A PORTRAIT OF THE BURIED PERSON

See letter: *A Change from Cherubs*

names of the two churchwardens and a Latin motto. A man born in Rye went abroad, and when he came home in the 1870s he stood in Lion St., Rye, looking up at the church clock and, slowly reading aloud the words on the tablet, said 'Mr. W. Chatterton I know'd him, Mr. George Butler I know'd him, but who the dickens is Mr. Tempus Fugit?'"

I am told that a tablet exhibited in the church shows that in 1845 the churchwardens were W. H. Chatterton and George Skinner.—C. B. DROVER, Vice-Chairman, Antiquarian Horological Society, 19, Chester Close, Kings Road, Richmond, Surrey.

### ROOSTING IN A COCONUT

SIR,—Outside our kitchen window there hangs a half coconut with much of its kernel still remaining. It was placed there for the benefit of the blue tits, of which a number frequent the garden.

One evening recently we were greatly intrigued to see that a blue tit had put itself to bed in it. So interested were we that I thought I had better go and make a closer inspection. At my approach the little bird woke up and flew away, to return promptly as I withdrew, evidently quite determined to pass the night in its chosen resting place.

I know that birds sometimes select strange roosting places; but this is the most curious within my experience.—W. M. PHIPPS HORNBY (Commander), Murton White House, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland.

### LINKS WITH LONG ISLAND

SIR,—Two interesting civic relics kept in the Town Hall at Southold, Suffolk, are linked with the colonisation of Southold, Long Island, U.S.A. One is the mortar and pestle used by the early colonists; the other is a water-worn piece of flint in which the friendly Yennecock Indians—the first inhabitants of Southold—mixed their war paint. Both relics were presented to the mother town in 1930.

The founding fathers of Southold

Sgt.-Maj. Cotton was a remarkable man. In addition to compiling his little book, which held its own among the many accounts of the great battle, he founded a museum at Waterloo and acted as a guide to the battlefield. He died on July 1, 1849, and was buried in the orchard of Hougoumont by the side of Capt. Robert Blackwood, 69th Foot, who fell in the battle.

A notice in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, May 18, 1850, reads: "Serjeant J. Mundy, late 7th Hussars, begs to state that he has replaced Serj.-Maj. Cotton as Guide over the Field of Waterloo." In 1875 a niece of the late Sgt.-Maj. Cotton kept the museum, which was a great attraction to visitors to the battlefield. A printed catalogue of the exhibits in the



LINKS WITH SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND, KEPT AT SOUTHOLD, SUFFOLK. The objects are a pestle and mortar and an Indian mixing bowl for war paint

See letter: *Links with Long Island*

## CARS DESCRIBED

## THE RENAULT FREGATE GRAND PAVOIS

By J. EASON GIBSON

WHEN the Renault Frégate was introduced over eight years ago, it achieved only mild success. Although the original version was accepted as a robust car with excellent road-holding qualities, its weight and comparatively lower performance prevented it from complying with the standard required by most motorists. During the past eight years the car has been subject to gradual but constant development, with the result that it is now a very acceptable car. The Frégate in standard form is fitted with an orthodox four-speed gearbox and clutch, but the model I tested was the de luxe version, known as the Grand Pavois, which was fitted with the optionally extra Renault transmission system known as Transfluide.

The Transfluide transmission fitted to the car tested is not, strictly speaking, an automatic system, but is better described as semi-automatic. It consists of a hydraulic torque converter in conjunction with an electro-magnetically operated plate clutch, and a three-speed gearbox with synchromesh on all gear ratios. The converter has a maximum torque multiplication of 2.2 to 1 on each gear. Unlike

passenger load is well balanced between the front and rear wheel centres; the rear seat squab is in front of the leading edges of the rear tyres.

The power of the engine has been increased since its introduction; the present output is 80 brake horse power at 4,000 r.p.m., which gives a reasonable power/weight ratio. The four-cylinder overhead-valve engine occupies only a small part of the engine compartment, but such items as the air cleaner, the car-heating unit and its piping and the battery give an impression of untidiness and inaccessibility.

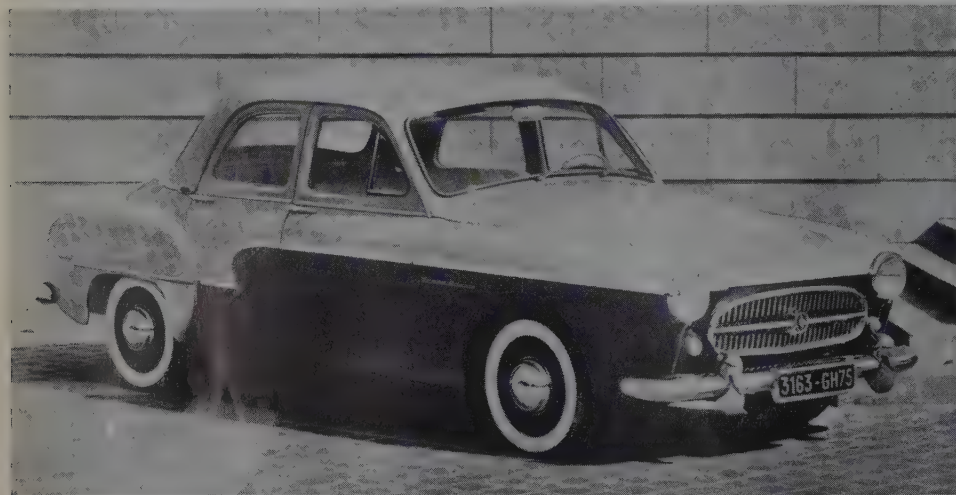
Although the bodywork does not follow the exaggeratedly streamlined shape of some cars, the Frégate has clean lines which are clearly efficient aerodynamically. This was proved during my test by the low level of wind noise even at maximum speed. Visibility forward is exceptionally good. This is especially interesting, as it has been achieved with a steeply raked windscreen of single curvature, which proves that wrap-around screens and overhanging pillars are not the only ways to give good visibility. A lever with a rotating switch

fuel, as the slip caused by the torque converter means that the engine is running uneconomically fast for much of the time. Over a known distance I found a difference of approximately 4 m.p.g. between when I used VR alone and when I used both M and VR.

The driving position is good, but the shortness of the driving seat from front to back leaves the thighs unsupported, which I found tiring after some time. The springing is firmer and more heavily damped than usual, but this has the great advantage that there was no rolling and pitching; it also allows the car to be driven fast over poor road surfaces. The two outstanding features of the car were its braking and its road holding. The brakes were powerful and progressive, and in spite of repeated efforts to overwork them I failed to produce any signs of fading. The road-holding capabilities of the Frégate are partly due to the good suspension system, of which the driver is encouraged to take full advantage because of the light and precise steering, which does not suffer from free play or tremors passed from the road.

Much hard driving over all types of surfaces, at the speeds made possible by the excellent road holding, showed that the unitary construction gives great rigidity. There were no signs of movement in the bodywork or the doors at any time, and the occupants are well insulated against road noise as well as wind roar. It is possible to carry six adults in comfort. I have already commented on the good steering; it is worth noting that the car has a turning circle of only 31½ feet. This makes parking or manoeuvring easy in congested city streets, in spite of the fact that the car's wheelbase is over 9 feet. Although the steering needs 4½ turns from lock to lock, this never becomes noticeable in normal main-road motoring. At high cruising speeds the car and engine give the impression that they could be driven all day at speeds approaching the maximum; much of this is no doubt due to the improved rubber mountings used for the engine.

The Transfluide system of transmission reduces the acceleration and increases the fuel consumption, but it does give great ease of driving. This is all the more important when one remembers the size and weight of the car and the small capacity of the engine. For motorists more interested in performance or economy but content with a normal synchromesh gearbox, the standard version of the Frégate might be a better choice. For all types of drivers, however, the outstandingly good road holding and braking inspire such confidence that the available performance can be used to the full. The car gives a feeling that it will stand up to years of hard driving.



RENAULT FREGATE GRAND PAVOIS. It has excellent brakes and holds the road well

the small Renault models, the Frégate is brought into Britain fully assembled, and for this reason the indications on the gear quadrant are strange at first. The lowest gear is marked E (Exceptionnelle), the middle gear M (Montagne) and the top gear VR (Ville Route). The other positions are Park (P), Reverse (R) and Neutral (N). It is of little use under normal conditions to use the E position, as the movement of the lever from that position to the middle gear (M) is so slow. The best possible acceleration can be obtained by using M and VR, but drivers satisfied with less brisk acceleration can, of course, leave the transmission in VR, from a standstill to maximum speed. The getaway is absolutely smooth, and when one uses the car in this way one enjoys the benefits of single-gear motoring. Naturally, with the torque converter doing so much work, one gains the impression that the engine is delivering far more power than is reaching the rear wheels. As the clutch is electro-magnetically controlled it is necessary only to grasp the manual gear lever, which contains a sensitive switch, and move it for the clutch to be automatically worked.

The Frégate is unusual in having independent suspension of all four wheels. Front suspension is by coil springs, wishbones and telescopic hydraulic dampers, and the rear suspension is the same, except that the wishbones are replaced by trailing links. Anti-roll bars are fitted at front and rear. Apart from the more obvious advantages of independent suspension, it enables the floor of the car to be level and free from the usual transmission tunnel. The car is of integral construction, and the

is fitted beneath the steering wheel, which allows all lighting positions to be controlled with a flick of the finger; pressing the end of this lever operates a gentle horn for town use, and a really penetrating note is obtained for main road use by a normal horn ring. Certain of the controls are widely scattered on and under the fascia, but, once one is accustomed to the car, the arrangement prevents possible confusion between controls. The combined ignition, starting and steering lock switch is mounted awkwardly beneath the steering column, and the key is difficult to withdraw. It is strange that the switch is not interconnected with the gear selector to prevent the engine from being started with the car in gear. Were the engine started with a gear engaged the car could move in an undesirable manner.

One is immediately conscious that the engine is turning very fast, to provide the torque multiplication when the car is getting away from rest, and so one has the impression that the acceleration is below average. But after some experience, in competition with comparable cars, in getting away from traffic lights, this impression is corrected. I found that when driving in town it was best to use only the VR range, and it was only when maximum performance was wanted on the open road that it seemed worth while to use the M range. Driving in the VR range gave all the benefits of driving a single gear car and there was no automatic changing from gear to gear under special conditions, as there is with the average car with fully automatic transmission. Use of the VR range all the time has to be paid for to some extent by increased consumption of

## THE RENAULT FREGATE GRAND PAVOIS

Makers: Renault, Weston Avenue, Acton.

## SPECIFICATION

|                           |                  |                    |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Price: £1,542 12s.        | Brakes           | Lockheed hydraulic |
| (including P.T. £515 2s.) | Suspension       | Independent        |
| Cubic capacity 2,141 c.c. |                  | (all round)        |
| Bore and stroke 88 x mm.  | Wheelbase        | 9 ft. 2½ ins.      |
| Cylinders 4               | Track (front)    | 4 ft. 7½ ins.      |
| Valves Overhead           | Track (rear)     | 4 ft. 7½ ins.      |
| B.h.p. 80 to 4,000 r.p.m. | Overall length   | 15 ft. 5 ins.      |
| Carb. Solex               | Overall width    | 5 ft. 7½ ins.      |
| Ignition Coil             | Overall height   | 5 ft. 0¼ in.       |
| Oil filter Full-flow      | Ground clearance | 7 ins.             |
| 1st gear 19.0/8.6 to 1    | Turning circle   | 31½ ft.            |
| 2nd gear 13.8/6.3 to 1    | Weight           | 27½ cwt.           |
| 3rd gear 8.5/3.9 to 1     | Fuel capacity    | 13 galls.          |
| (all ratios Transfluide)  | Oil capacity     | 12 pints           |
| Final drive Spiral bevel  | Water capacity   | 18 pints           |
|                           | Tyres            | 6.40 x 15          |

## PERFORMANCE

|                             |                                                      |             |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Acceleration                | Max. speed:                                          | 80.2 m.p.h. |
| Top 12 secs.                |                                                      |             |
| 30-50 16.2 secs.            | Petrol consumption:                                  |             |
| 40-60 20.2 secs.            |                                                      |             |
| 0-60 (all gears) 31.2 secs. | 21 m.p.g. at average                                 |             |
|                             | speed of 50 m.p.h.                                   |             |
|                             | BRAKES: 30 to 0 in 33 feet (90 per cent. efficiency) |             |

## CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

## THE SEVENTH SIN

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

LIKE any other tyro, I went through the mill when I made my début at a bridge club. "Let it be a lesson to you," said the local kingfish after I had presented the enemy with game and rubber; "never give a ruff and discard."

In the next rubber my mentor sat on my right. Soon I found myself defending with the best cards shown below:

♠ K 10 6 2  
♥ J 8 3  
♦ A K  
♣ J 10 7 5

♠ Q J 3  
♥ 10 9 7  
♦ 10 9 8 5 2  
♣ K 9

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| N |   |  |
| W | E |  |
|   | S |  |

South, dealer at game all, opened One Spade and finished up in Five Spades doubled after East, my partner, had bid up to Five Hearts on his own. A Heart was led to East's Queen, and the King continuation was ruffed by South. A low Spade followed, West's Knave being taken with the King and East showing out. The resourceful declarer continued as follows: trick 4, Heart ruff; 5, Ace of Spades; 6, King of Diamonds; 7, Ace of Diamonds, South discarding a Club; 8, low Spade to West's Queen.

He gave me a meaning look as he made this last play, and I felt like apologising for the Diamond return which offered him a ruff and discard. My partner exploded, but the King of Clubs duly defeated the contract. As you may have gathered, South's hand was this:

♠ A 9 8 7 5 4 ♥ 6 ♦ J ♣ A Q 6 4 3

"You did your best to let him make it," said my partner. "Didn't you realise you were giving him a ruff and discard?"

South had the grace to intercede: "In this case, funnily enough, he was right. I was hoping he'd lead a Club, but he knew I had five of them and that a ruff and discard wouldn't help me."

East, I recall, had the last word: "I just don't see it."

So prevalent was this phobia that many years elapsed before certain writers found the courage to tackle the subject; on numerous deals, they contended, the "crime" of conceding a ruff and discard was the only lethal defence. Consider an example from this year's Gold Cup semi-finals:

♠ 9 6 2  
♥ K 7 3  
♦ A 10 6  
♣ A K J 4

♠ Q J 5  
♥ J 9  
♦ K Q J 9  
♣ 9 6 5 2

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| N |   |  |
| W | E |  |
|   | S |  |

♠ K 10 7 4 3  
♥ A 10 6 5 2  
♦ 4  
♣ 10 7

Dealer, South. Neither side vulnerable.

At both tables, with East-West silent, North and South started as follows: One Club (after two passes)—One Spade; One No-Trump—Two Hearts; Two Spades—Three Spades. One North player then bid Four Spades and the other Four Hearts.

South was just worth a try, but his bid of Three Spades was ill-judged. As one of the players concerned, I suppose I had some idea of not giving away too much information to the opponents, but the failure to rebid Hearts could easily put partner on the spot if he had something like this:

♠ A 6 ♥ 9 7 3 ♦ A 10 6 ♣ A Q 6 5 3

At my table, fortunately as it turned out, Alan Truscott covered up my lapse with a bright "just-in-case" bid of Four Hearts. The play here was uneventful.

Dummy took the Diamond lead, the Ace and King of Hearts followed, and the Two of Spades was led from the table; East's Eight was covered by the Ten, and the Knave won. South ruffed the Diamond return, crossed over

with a high Club, and played the Nine of Spades; East won with the Ace and cashed his master trump, but South could then claim the rest and his contract.

At first sight it seems immaterial whether the hand is played in Spades or Hearts; in fact, with a similar fit in both majors, the one without top honours often makes the better trump suit. At the other table, however, South ran up against an unexpected snag in his contract of Four Spades. The play started thus: trick 1, Ace of Diamonds; 2, Spade lead—Two, Eight, Ten, Knave; 3, Diamond ruff; 4, King of Clubs; 5, Spade lead taken with the Ace; 6, another Diamond ruff, leaving this position:

♠ 6  
♥ K 7 3  
♦ ...  
♣ A J 4

♠ Q  
♥ J 9  
♦ J  
♣ 9 6 5

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| N |   |  |
| W | E |  |
|   | S |  |

♠ K  
♥ A 10 6 5 2  
♦ ...  
♣ 10

♠ ...  
♥ Q 8 4  
♦ 8 7  
♣ Q 8

South had to duck a round of Hearts, and the Nine held the trick. West (Bob Sharples) quickly realised that a Diamond return could cost nothing and might easily prove fatal to the declarer. If he held the Queen of Clubs, he was home and dry; if East had it, however, he was bound to go down. Since Hearts had not been rebid, West's play was all the more brilliant. Suppose South had held this:

♠ K 10 7 4 3 ♥ A 10 8 5 ♦ 4 ♣ 10 8 7

He can now ruff the Diamond in dummy and discard a Club; but how is he to come to hand without blocking the Hearts or allowing West to make his trump? In practice South played for the only chance; dummy having ruffed, he played the King of Hearts and a small

one to the Ace, hoping that the defender with the trump had started with three Hearts.

Finally, a rather poignant case from rubber bridge:

♠ 8 5 3 2  
♥ Q 10 5 3  
♦ Q 10  
♣ 6 5 2

♠ K Q 7 6 4  
♥ K  
♦ J 6 2  
♣ K Q 10 3

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| N |   |  |
| W | E |  |
|   | S |  |

♠ A  
♥ A J 8 7 6 4 2  
♦ 8 4 3  
♣ A 7

♠ J 10 9  
♥ 9  
♦ A K 9 7 5  
♣ J 9 8 4

Dealer, South. Both sides vulnerable.

West played in a final contract of Four Spades after South had opened One Heart. North elected to lead the Queen of Hearts, and the fall of the King exposed the situation. As his partner had passed throughout, South rejected the idea of playing her for a Club honour; if she happened to hold four small trumps, however, another line of defence might conceivably work.

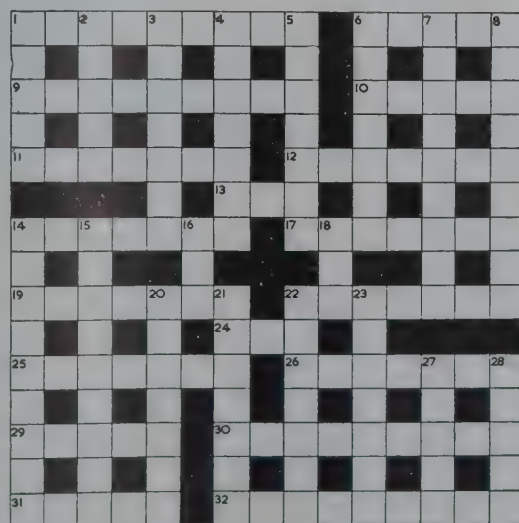
At trick 2 West was charmed by a Heart continuation: "That's nice of you," he remarked as he shed his supposed Diamond loser and ruffed in dummy. A trump lead lost to the Ace, and West was not quite so happy when he had to ruff the next Heart in his own hand. After going over to dummy's bare Knave of Spades, he tried to come back with a Club; but South stepped in with the Ace, and the lead of yet another Heart completed West's ruin; whatever he did now, North was bound to win the setting trick with the lowly Eight of Spades.

As he had sensed the storm gathering in the northern quarter, South was prepared for the sequel. "Oh, partner," wailed North, "why did you keep on giving him those stupid ruff-and-discards?"

## CROSSWORD No. 1478

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1478, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than first post on the morning of Wednesday, June 11, 1958.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(MR., MRS., ETC.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1477. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 29, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—2, Lostwithiel; 7, Ankle; 8, Eastender; 10, Orations; 11, Estimated; 12, Thongs; 15, Star of Bethlehem; 20, Strung; 21, Passports; 23, Ethereal; 24, Fortitude; 25, Eyots; 26, Grand manner. DOWN.—1, Oklahoma; 2, Lexington; 3, Scene; 4, Istria; 5, Hangar; 6, Exeter; 7, Apostasy; 9, Asseverated; 13, Flatterer; 14, Smuggles; 16, Housedog; 17, Cavour; 18, Ashton; 19, Montem; 22, Stern.

## ACROSS

- By chance one discovers a bunker (9)
- It's a case of "off with his head," if it's off! (5)
- Alarm Rome (anagr.) (9)
- Offend again with a bow? (5)
- A friend to Antonio and Bassanio (7)
- "O — Apollo" — Keats (7)
- Take a look at a throne (3)
- Sleep is indicated wrapped in this mantle (7)
- Rise, man (to shake up the student) (7)
- "And storied — richly dight" — Milton (7)
- Rings that are allowed in weapons (7)
- Gray accompaniment to an animated bust (3)
- Pelion's overturned alphabetically (7)
- Male elver is well-bred (7)
- Rather vague in the vicinity of Maidstone (5)
- Consigns the steel gear to a lower class (9)
- "Mother, I cannot mind my —" — Landor (5)
- Fashion as followed by Titania about the temple? (9)

## DOWN

- Doubt with an afterthought gives one the blues! (5)
- Dangerous for the fairy to reach fifty (5)
- Sailor surmounts a sound mix-up (7)
- The pride of the flower-show? It's very sharp (7)
- Seed springing up round forensic lord causes misapprehension (7)
- Rumbles near Stoke need sorting out (7)
- Or the Pools Queen, by the sound of it (9)
- No work to do? Sure since these appear (9)
- Partner who sleeps through the sermon no doubt (9)
- Anything but the man who takes a short sea-trip (9)
- Proverbially was up (3)
- "In Reason's — they all rejoice" — Addison (3)
- Instructions with the lubricant and where to get it (7)
- Phaeton, in the estate agent's language! (7)
- Bony cornered (7)
- Contrives to show how a workman takes a long time (7)
- Put into the show (5)
- Yarn from the island (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 1476 is

Mrs. H. Brice-Smith,  
112, Clive Court,  
Maida Vale,  
London, W.9



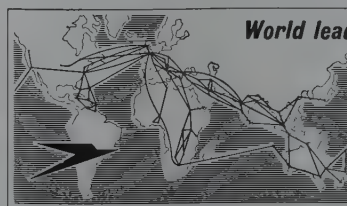
All over the world...

## BOAC takes good care of you

FLY BOAC—FOR SURE! You'll relax and enjoy your journey, secure in the knowledge that BOAC takes good care of *everything*.

BOAC's reputation for all-round excellence is founded on a superb airliner fleet—plus expert personnel and close attention to details. Your comfort is assured . . . your meals are always delicious . . . and wherever in the world you fly—across the Atlantic, to Africa, to Australia or the East—experienced cabin staff devote all their skill to your well-being. Fly BOAC—for certain!

*For full details of BOAC world-wide routes and de Luxe, First Class, Tourist and Economy Class services, consult your local BOAC Appointed Travel Agent or BOAC, Airways Terminal, Victoria, S.W.1 (VIC 2323); 75 Regent Street, W.1 (MAY 6611); or offices in Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow.*



**World leader in air travel**

**B·O·A·C**  
takes good care of you

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH QANTAS, S.A.A., C.A.A. AND TEAL

## THE ESTATE MARKET

## SALES ON THE INCREASE

ALTHOUGH, as I wrote a fortnight ago, business in the property market has been slack this spring, the number of letters that have reached me from estate agents in the past few days shows that the revival I forecast is already well under way. Indeed, June looks like being a really busy month.

**£63,000 for Yorkshire Estate**

ONE of a number of recent auctions was that of the Aldburgh Hall estate, which extends to 1,088 acres, 7½ miles from Ripon in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and which fetched £63,000 when it was offered by Messrs. Hollis and Webb on behalf of the executors of the late C. I. C. Rishworth. The property includes a medium-sized, stone-built house standing in 14 acres of gardens and parkland, 153 acres of woodland and let farms of 325 acres, 307 acres and 256 acres, the total rent roll from the let portions being £2,281. There are also useful sporting rights, including partridge and pheasant shooting and fishing for trout and grayling on the River Ure.

A property of roughly the same size as the Aldburgh Hall estate that changed hands the other day by private treaty in advance of an auction scheduled for to-day is the Ashley Clinton estate of 1,094 acres at New Milton on the Hampshire coast. This estate, which was sold by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Yeovil office, includes a Georgian house, six farms, numerous cottages and 200 acres of woodlands, as well as immense deposits of gravel. A geophysical survey disclosed the existence of these beds, which are estimated to contain over 10 million cubic yards of gravel in easy winning strata. Some concern has been expressed locally about the effect on the countryside of gravel workings, but the vendor's agents state that they understand that at present there is no intention of making any proposals for opening the ground. In view of the fact that the estate has a frontage of 1½ miles overlooking Christchurch Bay, much of the land is thought suitable for development. It carries agreed claims for possible loss of development value amounting to over £10,000.

**£40,000 for Stud Farm**

AT first sight a figure "in the region of £40,000" may seem a stiff price to pay for a stud farm of 129 acres, but having seen photographs of Norcott Hill, Hertfordshire, which Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's London office and Messrs. W. Brown and Co. sold the other day for this amount, I was not surprised, for the place is splendidly equipped and is unlike the conventional idea of a stud farm. The property, which stands 600 ft. up on a slope of the Chilterns, 2½ miles from Berkhamsted and 3 miles from Tring, includes a handsome Georgian-style house, built in 1928 and re-modelled seven years later, five modern cottages, a flat, a stud-groom's house and up-to-date stud farm buildings grouped round two concreted yards. It was offered on the instructions of the Norcott Hill Stud Co. and has been bought for private occupation.

**Weyhill Stables for Sale**

MENTION of the sale of Norcott Hill reminds me that one of the best known racing stables in the country is up for sale. This is the Weyhill Stables, near Andover, Hampshire, which is offered with possession next Michaelmas by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, acting for Mr. J. H. Whitney, the American Ambassador.

For many years Weyhill was owned by the late Frank Hartigan,

who turned out well over 2,000 winners from here, including Shaun Goilin, the Grand National winner of 1930, and who was also responsible for training Sir Gordon Richards to be a jockey. The late Capt. G. M. Balding, a close friend of Mr. Whitney, moved to Weyhill when the property was purchased from the executors of the late Frank Hartigan in 1953, and he trained there for Mr. Whitney and other owners until his death last year, being succeeded by his son, Mr. I. Balding. Weyhill consists of the trainer's house, 78 boxes, lads' accommodation, tack rooms, a blacksmith's shop, 16 cottages, about 150 acres of downs with gallops of from five furlongs to one mile, three furlongs, and a corn and sheep holding of 310 acres.

**Fordham Abbey Estate Sold**

THE Fordham Abbey estate, which adjoins the Newmarket-Ely road four miles to the north of Newmarket, has been sold privately by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Newmarket office. The estate is not a large one—it covers approximately 245 acres—but it is of considerable historic interest owing to its association with the Abbey from which it takes its name. Records of the abbey go back to 1227, but the buildings were demolished a long time ago. The existing house dates from the 18th century and has exceptional gardens, a small farm and 64 acres of woodland that afford excellent pheasant shooting.

Sport, in the shape of good shooting and dry-fly fishing on a tributary of the River Test is among the attractions of Norsebury, a property of 203 acres situated at Stoke Charity, near Andover, Hampshire, which Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have sold to a client introduced by Messrs. Curtis and Watson. The estate consists of a modern red brick house in Queen Anne style, a secondary house, a bailiff's house, farm buildings and five cottages, and expenditure on the place has been such that the new owner has the benefit of capital expenditure claims on about £25,000.

**Devoid of Frills**

HIGH prices are paid for chalk farms in the triangle formed by Berkshire, Hampshire and Wiltshire, and Messrs. A. W. Neate and Sons write to say that their preliminary advertisement in COUNTRY LIFE of Mildenhall Woodlands, a farm of 700 acres situated near Marlborough, Wiltshire, has evoked a satisfactory reply from various parts of the country, and that considerable local interest is also being shown. The farm is described as being devoid of frills, have a working farmer's house and typical buildings and cottages, so that the price paid per acre "should well indicate the present value of well-fenced and watered good-quality chalkland suitable for corn production and stock rearing."

A Wiltshire farm situated on chalkland that went well at auction the other day was Grim's Farm, Coombe Bissett, which covers 264 acres of high ground a little to the left of the main Salisbury-Blandford road, and which fetched £21,250, an average of about £80, when it was submitted by Messrs. Woolley and Wallis. The farm, which has changed hands more than once since the end of the war, has been bought by Mr. A. G. Pike, who farms just over the county boundary at Rockbourne, Hampshire.

From Messrs. H. J. Burt and Son comes news of the sale of Hermongers, a house, with five cottages, farm buildings, 161 acres of agricultural land and 117 acres of woodland, near Rudgwick, Sussex, which fetched £16,750 at auction.

PROCURATOR.

a little more  
to pay  
a lot more  
to enjoy...



Yes, Extra Dry Beefeater gin costs a little more than ordinary gin... but what a difference that little extra buys. This is luxury gin... triple distilled from GRAIN for extra dryness... crystal clearness and soft velvety mellowness. You've never tasted a gin like it.

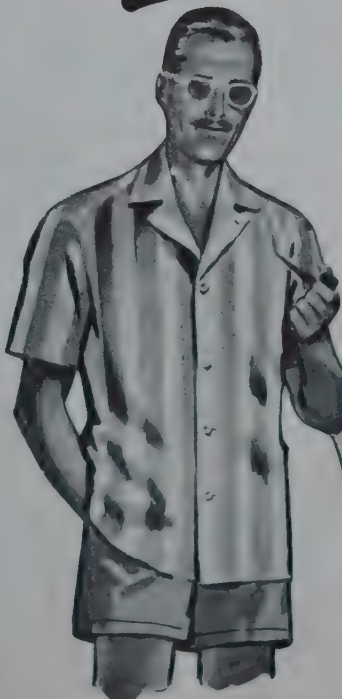
Try some, you'll agree the difference in price is absurdly small for the added enjoyment it gives you... every time. Ask your wine merchant for Extra Dry Beefeater. 37/- a bottle.



EXTRA DRY

**Beefeater Gin**

James Burrough Limited, London, S.E.11 Distillers of fine gin since 1820

**Cotella**INTRODUCE  
THE MODERN  
IDEA FOR*Zest or Rest*

The latest men's fashion for sleepwear or beachwear, with an informal shirt generously tailored from broad-striped, long-wearing Oxford Cloth in pleasing colours, and lined trunks in plain colours to match.

Shirt or trunks sold separately.

FOR THE FINE AND DANDY MAN  
**Candyman**  
CASUAL COMFORT WITH A  
CONTINENTAL FLAVOUR

For details of colour range and address of nearest stockist apply to:—

**COTELLA, (C/N)**

465 Oxford St., London, W.1.

No. 1. INSURANCE is a service



## Designed for its job



THE CYCLE WHEEL  
For its weight, probably  
stronger than any other  
mechanical device ever made. This  
racing wheel, designed by Mr. Mont-  
gomery Young, can carry a load 700  
times its own weight—a striking ex-  
ample of structural efficiency and good  
functional design.

IN THE SAME WAY the London and  
Lancashire insurance service has been  
designed specially for its purpose—  
that is to suit your insurance needs  
to provide a policy that is exactly  
right for its particular job.

Wheel by Condor Cycles Limited



**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD**

Chief Administration: 7 Chancery Lane · London · WC2

### The 26" HAYTER SCYTHE SELF-PROPELLED

Sooner  
or  
later  
you'll  
buy  
a

Operates efficiently in all  
weathers.

Cuts fine or rough, large  
or small areas.

Has ample power for tough-  
est conditions.

Gives rapid cutting without  
choking.

Has low running costs.

Cash Price £108 del'd. U.K.  
Deferred terms available.

Hand propelled models  
also available.

**HAYTER**  
REGD



Please write for folder  
**HAYTERS OF SPELLBROOK**  
8 Spellbrook Lane, Bishop's Stortford,  
Herts. Tel. Sawbridgeworth 3444

## Drambuie

Regd.

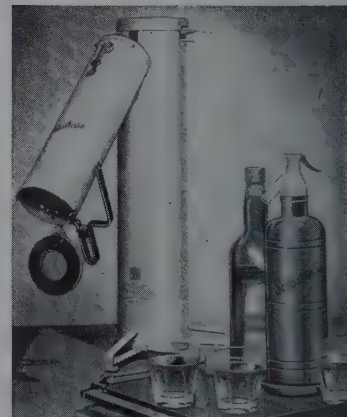


THE LIQUEUR  
YOU PREFER  
TO BE OFFERED

The best  
tonic water  
is made  
with a

## SODASTREAM

IN YOUR OWN HOME  
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD



... and that goes for over a dozen other  
soft drinks and sodawater

Models from £14.14.0

Full particulars from

**SODASTREAM LIMITED**  
(W.S.6) 22 Oval Road, London, N.W.1. GUL. 4421

Write direct to SODASTREAM LIMITED  
(W.S.6) 22 Oval Road, London, N.W.1.

Name.....

Address.....

## FARMING NOTES

## CORN GROWING STRONGLY

FROM Hampshire to Yorkshire, a line of country I traversed recently, all the corn looks exceptionally well. Growth is still rather late, if one judges by the calendar, but there was a very strong plant in every field and the spring corn as well as the winter-sown looked a good colour. I am told that the two most popular varieties in England now are Capelle wheat and Proctor barley. Buyers may prefer a stronger wheat and a barley with higher malting quality, but farmers know that these two varieties will usually respond well to full-scale fertilising and will stand at harvest time for combining, even though there is some wind and rain before the harvest is through.

The longer I farm the more convinced I become that we do well to concentrate on lines of production which we understand and which are fairly straightforward. It is fun to play about with new varieties, and I am always interested to hear how others fare with them, but there is much to be said for growing what the buyers know and will take readily.

I judge that more spraying to kill weeds has been done this year. Many fields carry the wheel marks which are one of the signs of progressive husbandry in these days.

## Proficiency Tests

THE Scottish young farmers' clubs are making a determined effort to give keen members the opportunity to gain proficiency badges, which should help them to get good jobs. Four badges for a total of seven crafts will earn the master-craftsman badge. These badges are given for such work as sheep-shearing and milking for the boys and cookery, laundry and poultry-trussing for the girls. This side of the work of young farmers' clubs needs to be encouraged. Some clubs spend too much time on stock-judging competitions and hunting for silver trophies. It is important that the young farmer should learn to know a good beast when he sees one, and it is all to the good that he should be able to give coherent reasons for his preference in the judging ring, but bread and butter are not earned in that way.

## Tribute to a Professor

PERHAPS the truest tribute to Professor Robert Boutflour on his retirement from the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was paid by Sir James Turner, who called him "the professional provocateur" when a select company of his friends met to do him honour at a luncheon given by British Oil and Cake Mills. When Professor Boutflour was county agricultural officer in Wiltshire over 30 years ago he started to get dairy farmers out of a deep rut. With wit and eloquence he taught them how to use concentrated feeding-stuffs, particularly to steam up their cows for calving and replace part if not all of the mangolds to which so many farmers were attached in their dairy husbandry. For 27 years Professor Boutflour has been principal of Cirencester. As Mr. Guy Chipperfield, the chairman of B.O.C.M., said at this lunch, he is a man who has developed his knowledge by experience, who is true to his beliefs and is rightly proud of the institution which he has served. The Royal Agricultural College fills a special place in our system of agricultural education, catering for the young entry of landowners who will farm to some extent on their own account. Beagling, hunting and shooting are not entirely excluded from the college year, but the college farm, I have always heard, makes a good profit which is an important consideration in these days.

## At the Butcher's Shop

ABOUT 70 per cent. of working-class housewives and 50 per cent. of middle-class housewives in Leeds told enquirers engaged in a survey that they choose their own meat at the butcher's shop. The characteristics they looked for were chiefly colour of the meat and leanness. There was no indication that the significance of marbling—that is, the intermixture of some fat in the lean—was clearly recognised among housewives. When asked how they would spend an extra 10s. housekeeping money, half of the working-class housewives and nearly two-thirds of the middle-class housewives gave the reply "On food," and many of them specifically mentioned meat. A majority of both social classes had a marked preference for beef above all other meats.

The range of joints that housewives will regularly accept is much greater among the working class than among the middle class, and the disposal of the cheaper cuts is in consequence easier for those butchers with a working-class custom. A higher proportion of working-class than middle-class housewives (24 per cent. compared with 8 per cent.) made no distinction between home-killed and imported meat; 40 per cent. of those housewives buying imported beef had no knowledge of whether it was chilled or frozen. Those buying imported mutton and lamb regarded it, generally speaking, as comparable with home killed. These points are brought out in the University of Leeds survey, *Meat Buying Habits*, by A. A. Marsh (3s. from the Department of Agriculture, University of Leeds).

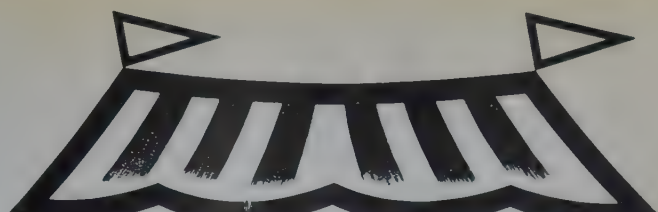
## Insects of Value

MOST of us in farming regard insects, apart from attractive butterflies and moths, as pests to be destroyed. Some of them do damage to crops, livestock, feeding-stuffs and dwelling-places or act as carriers of disease, but most live their lives without entering into man's affairs. The activities of a considerable number of them are of great benefit to him. Most of our fruit trees crop much better if their blossom is set by pollen from other fruit trees, and this cross-pollination is generally done by insects. There are also the insect enemies of pests, and we need to know more about them. Mr. B. D. Moreton describes them in *Beneficial Insects* (H.M. Stationery Office, 5s. 6d.) and discusses the practical problems connected with their well-being, especially in the days of insecticides. In a perfect world we should be able to use sprays that kill insects that do harm without affecting those that do good.

## Profits from Wheat

THERE is much interest to be found in a Yorkshire comparison of wheat-growing costs. In 1950-51 the cost per acre of growing wheat and harvesting by binder was just under £17. In 1955-56 the cost was £26-£27 an acre. Yields went up in the period by one hundredweight to the acre (the 1956 harvest was not easily saved) and the guaranteed price was much the same. A remarkable fact brought out in *Winter Wheat Costs in Yorkshire* by C. J. Black (University of Leeds, 3s.) is that 85 per cent. of the farms in the Helmsley area on the southern slopes of the north Yorkshire moors and 60 per cent. of the farms in the Vale of York between Thirsk and Doncaster still harvested their winter wheat by binder in 1956; half the farms costed were of under 150 acres in extent.

CINCINNATUS.



## THE ROYAL SHOW

WHITCHURCH AIRPORT · BRISTOL



The finest livestock in the world. All the latest equipment for the modern farm.

Show-jumping, Heavy Horse Teams, Sheepdogs, Parade of Veteran Cars, Coaching Teams, Meet of the Beaufort Hunt, 1840, and many other attractions.

### JULY

| 1 <sup>ST</sup>                                                                                                                                          | 2 <sup>ND</sup> | 3 <sup>RD</sup> | 4 <sup>TH</sup> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| The Showground opens at 9 a.m., except Tuesday (8 a.m.). It closes at 8 p.m., except Friday (6 p.m.). No admission after 7 p.m., except Friday (5 p.m.). |                 |                 |                 |

#### PRICES OF ADMISSION

Day Tickets

|                 | Adults | Children under 15 |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|
| Tues. 1st July  | 20/-   | 10/-              |
| Wed. 2nd July   | 10/-   | 5/-               |
| Thurs. 3rd July | 7/6d.  | 3/-               |
| Fri. 4th July   | 5/-    | 2/-               |

SEASON TICKETS admitting on all four days 35/-



## POP-UP

a permanent out-of-sight sprinkler system

for PARKS, SPORTS GROUNDS & GARDENS

B.O.I.L. "Pop-up" Sprinklers are connected to permanent below ground-level piping and are always ready for instant use—simply by turning on the tap. When the water supply is turned on, the sprinkler heads pop-up and distribute gentle rainfall over wide areas. On shutting off the supply of water, the heads sink below the surface and remain hidden from view. If plastic pipes are used, they can be placed in position with the help of a verge cutter and the mark in the turf quickly disappears.



BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
MANUFACTURERS OF IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

Write for full details to:—

**B.O.I.L.**  
ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

**BRITISH OVERHEAD IRRIGATION LIMITED**

Upper Halliford, Shepperton, Middlesex

Phone: Sunbury 3077/8

Grams: Irrigation, Shepperton

Stockists for Alkathene Tube and fittings.

# ESCUDO

*is pure tobacco*



COPE BROS. & CO. LTD. • LIVERPOOL & LONDON



## Casual comfort

This particularly roomy thick knit ribbed sweater from Gieves has a crew neck—is available in many colours—costs 79/6

The trousers, Terylene and wool cost £6 18 6—or in Acrilan, 6 gns



# Gieves

LIMITED



*Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters since 1785*

27 OLD BOND STREET LONDON W1

Telephone: HYDe Park 2276

# perrier

NATURAL  
SPARKLING  
WATER

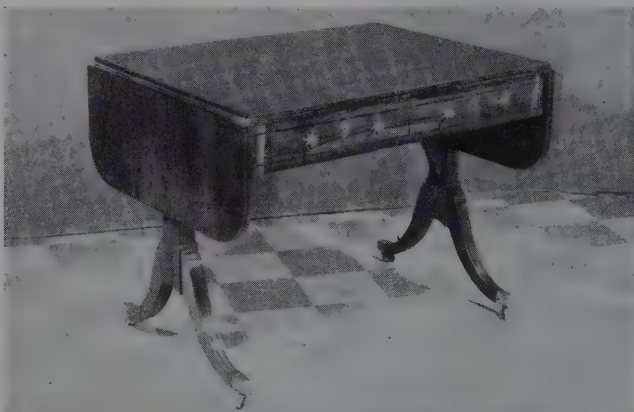
for your pleasure  
and digestion



IT'S A 'NATURAL'  
FOR YOUR WHISKY

## JOHN BELL of ABERDEEN

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ANTIQUE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.  
The one Comprehensive Collection of Quality Antiques in Scotland



A very attractive Antique Regency Rosewood Sofa Table of particularly charming design. Without the leaves the table is 30 inches long and this is extended to 60 inches when the leaves are raised. Depth 27½ inches, height 28½ inches. Period circa 1810.

An Antique Sheraton Mahogany double Corner Cupboard with finely shaped astragal door above and panelled door below. Extreme height 7 feet 1 inch, width of front 32 inches, depth of back at each side 22½ inches. Period circa 1795.



## BRIDGE STREET ABERDEEN

Telephone: 24828

Telegrams & Cables "Antiques," Aberdeen



and change to  
**sRaphael**  
the aperitif of France

Sole Importers: F. S. Matta Ltd.,  
218/220 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

# Gnasty Gnats

Midges too! Flies! Mosquitoes! You need Flypel the new I.C.I. insect repellent. Antiseptic, non-greasy, invisible. Pests *detest* FLYPEL—so buy a 3/- tube now

NEW!  
**Flypel**  
TRADE MARK



## NEW BOOKS

# NAPOLEON'S LETTERS FROM HOME

Reviews by **HOWARD SPRING**

**N**APOLÉON'S dynastic marriage to Marie-Louise of Austria was pretty near the beginning of the end. The girl gave him the heir he wanted, but the heir's task didn't come to much in the long run. True, he was King of Rome as soon as he could squeak, for Napoleon loved king-making. It was all very well for him to utter his famous snarl "Silent, Kings!" "but he had the upstart's love of what he overthrows. He had bustled about Europe picking up kingdoms like a boy picking up fallen apples during a gale; but history's supreme joke was about to be played

surprising that the Empress, or anyone else, was able to read these letters. One is here reproduced in facsimile, and neither with my bare eyes nor with a magnifying glass can I read more than the one word *battus*).

The Empress's letters are longer, and her health and the conduct of the King of Rome are regular topics. It is surprising that so young a girl should so often worry her husband, fighting for his life and his empire, with the news that she has a stomach ache, or pains in the back, or a cold in the head, or rheumatic twinges. "Your son sends you a kiss. He is wonderfully

**MY DEAREST LOUISE: MARIE-LOUISE AND NAPOLEON, 1813-1814**

*Collected and annotated by Baron C.-F. Palmstierna*

*Translated by E. M. Wilkinson*

(Methuen, 25s.)

**THE WAY OF THE TUMBRILS.** *By John Elliot*

(Max Reinhardt, 18s.)

**THE HUNT FOR KIMATHI**

*By Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart*

(Hamish Hamilton, 21s.)

on him. The Allies, including his father-in-law, were to present him courteously with the "sovereignty" of Elba. When it was found that he disliked this kingdom so much that he decided to leave it, he was handed another—even stricter.

Josephine was divorced late in 1809, and in April of the next year the child from Vienna became Empress. About two years later Napoleon set off for Russia, and Marie-Louise didn't see him for seven months. He was not at home for long, and in January, 1814, when the marriage was not quite four years old, he was off again to deal with the enemies whom he found oddly reluctant to leave him alone. Marie-Louise never saw him again. She was then only twenty-two.

## "All My Love. Nap."

Many letters passed between them, but most of those from the Empress disappeared. In 1945 they were discovered in the archives of the Swedish royal family. They were annotated by Baron C.-F. Palmstierna the Swedish King's private secretary, and published. Now, translated by E. M. Wilkinson, they are available in English under the title *My Dearest Louise: Marie-Louise and Napoleon, 1813-1814* (Methuen, 25s.). The Empress wrote them in French—what Baron Palmstierna calls in his introduction "good governess-French." Napoleon's side of the correspondence has already been published and here we have it again, interpolated with the Empress's letters to make a continuous narrative.

The Emperor's letters for the most part are brief and factual, the letters of a soldier with little time for anything but the work in hand. Here is a typical one, written in January 1814. "My dear, I have reached Chalons. It is cold. I was 18 hours, instead of 12 on the way. I am in very good health. I am going on to Vitry, 6 leagues from here. Goodbye, my dear. All my love. Nap." It is, incidentally,

well" is a standard recurring phrase. However, the King of Rome was not always the impossibly angelic child who appears (in an engraving by Bouillon) with hands clasped above the caption: "*Je prie Dieu pour mon Père et pour la France.*" The Empress tells her husband: "He has been a thoroughly naughty boy all day; whenever there is a parade there's no dealing with him. He goes to bed later than usual, then growls and grumbles all the rest of the day and punches everybody. I told him I should tell you, but he simply said: 'Don't care if you do'."

## Kept Away from Elba

As her husband's situation worsened, it was a strange situation for the Empress, her father's Austrian armies being in the league against him. Napoleon vainly hoped that the Austrian Emperor might, because of the relationship, be detached from the Allies, and he instructs Marie-Louise to write to her father. "Make it clear that the time has come for him to help us." Marie-Louise obeyed, but the Emperor Francis was not to be moved, and when Napoleon was in Elba took good care that Marie-Louise and the King of Rome should not join him there. Napoleon furnished a home for her on the island; it had a ceiling painted with doves to represent marital fidelity. How seriously she wanted to join him it is difficult to say. Her family physician—"that low-down dog" Napoleon called him—advised against the climate of Elba both for herself and her son, and she doesn't seem to have protested very strongly. It was natural enough that her father, who was willing to match her with a King-maker, should be ready to detach her from one who had so sadly failed to live up to his expectations.

What was Napoleon's own feeling for her? There is one strong pointer towards a genuine affection. Though undoubtedly his deep wish was for a



## Supper surprise?

## Bake farmhouse-flavours, crisp-crust savoury, oozing-with-buttery Cheese Scones



### REMINDER RECIPE

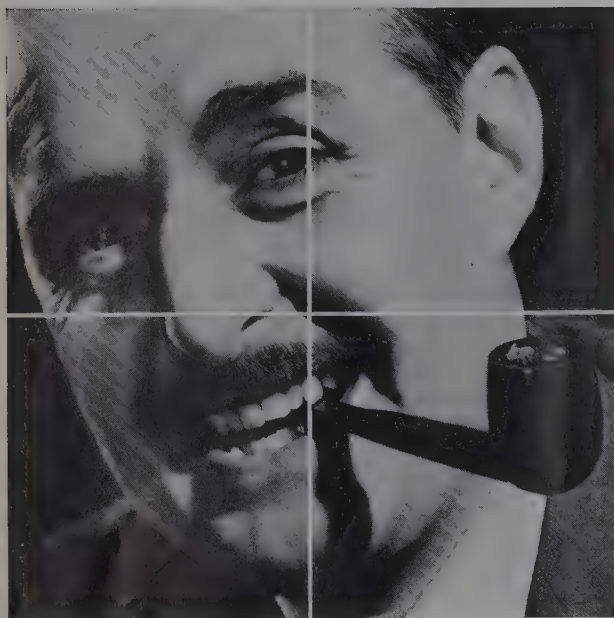
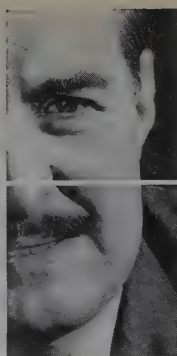
**Cheese Scones.** 1 lb. self-raising flour, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 level teaspoon dry mustard, 4 oz. butter or margarine, 4 oz. finely grated cheese, cold milk to mix (6-8 tablespoons).

Sieve flour, salt and mustard. Rub in fat till mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs, add cheese, and mix to a soft, but not sticky, dough with the milk. Knead quickly, roll out to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness and cut into 3" rounds. Put on to a greased baking tray, brush tops with milk and bake at 450°F. or Gas Mark 8 for 15-20 minutes. Serve hot or cold, split open, spread with butter or table margarine, and sandwiched together with tomato slices.

## You know it's good if you've made it yourself!



**I'm only  
half a man  
until...**



**...I've had  
my first  
pipe of**

## FOUR SQUARE



6 VINTAGE BLENDS—all medium strength

**RED** ■ Original Matured Virginia 4/11½ oz.  
**BLUE** ■ Original Mixture ... 4/11½ oz.  
**YELLOW** ■ Cut Cake ... 4/7½ oz.  
**GREEN** ■ Mixture ... 4/7½ oz.

Also **PURPLE** ■ Curlies 4/7½ oz. **BROWN** ■ Ripe Brown 4/7½ oz.  
VACUUM PACKED TOBACCO IN 1 AND 2 OZ. TINS

My day never really begins until I've experienced this pure leaf tobacco once more. Four Square is naturally matured and has no artificial flavouring. Consequently I get no harshness or 'bite', but the coolest of smoking from start to finish.

**ALSO Freshens THE  
WHOLE HOUSE**



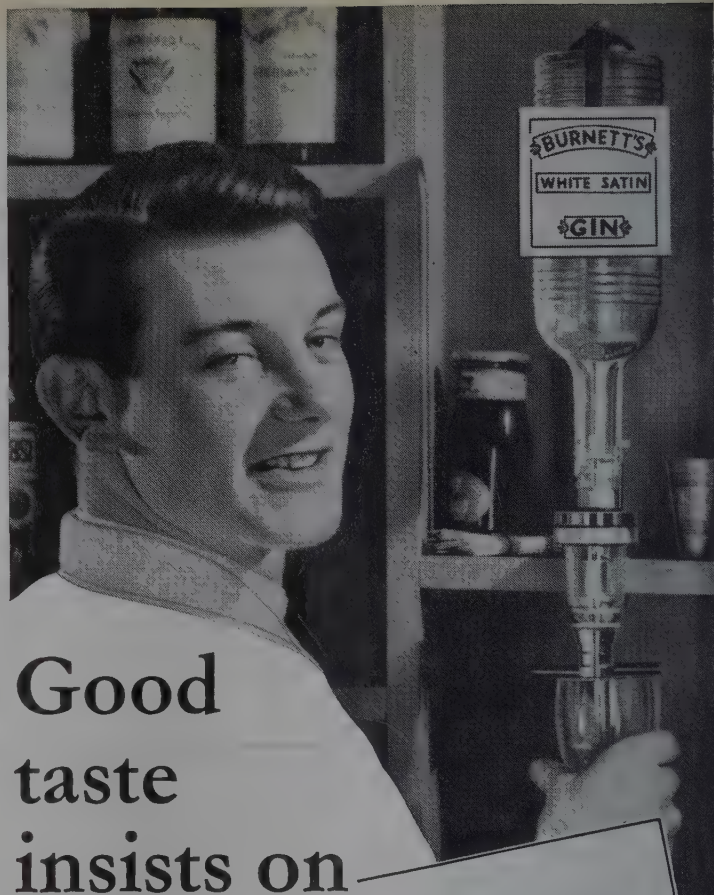
Of course you wouldn't be without Parozone when it's a question of keeping linens and cottons lily-white ... but Parozone can do so many other things besides. Use it to bring a brilliant sparkle to fireside, bathroom and kitchen tiles and to crystal and glass. Parozone keeps sink and handbasin shining clean, keeps doorsteps and outside stonework spotless.

Regular use of Parozone keeps drains and lavatory bowl always fresh and germ free.

**PAROZONE**  
REGD.  
**DOES MORE THAN BLEACH**



Glasgow · London · Nottingham · Woking



**Good  
taste  
insists on**

**BURNETT'S  
White Satin  
GIN**



Why is it that so many people ask for "White Satin" Gin? The reason is simple. Its smoothness and delicacy of flavour have established it for nearly 200 years—as the aristocrat of gins!

**HAVE IT AT HOME TOO!**

Put Burnett's "White Satin" Gin on your next order. Available in all sizes, and the same price as ordinary gins.

**Alan McAffee**  
BESPOKE SHOEMAKERS LIMITED

38 DOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. TEL: HYDE PARK 1771

Men's Brown Buckskin Brogue Oxford shoes, for easy wear—very soft and comfortable—available in good average sizes for immediate use. Every attention given to enquiries by post, from home or overseas.



£8.15.0 per pair

The McAffee  
STYLE 13

## REVIEWS by HOWARD SPRING—continued

successor to his Empire, his choice was for her, not the child, when the physicians, during her difficult labour, told him it must be one or the other. It happened they were wrong; but all the same the choice had been made. As for her, she had already found a lover while he was still on Elba, and after Napoleon's death on St. Helena she married him.

## SITES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

The ruins out of which Napoleon arose are the theme of Sir John Elliot's book *The Way of the Tumbrels* (Max Reinhardt, 18s.). To a French priest the author said: "I am a railway-man whose hobby has been for many years to go about Paris trying to re-discover the streets, houses and buildings in which men and women of the Revolution lived or died, and seeing what these places are like to-day."

This, though true enough, is too modest, for Sir John not only sees these things but has a talent for making us see them, too, and for recreating the moment of hope, hate or terror which gives them significance. He has soaked himself not only in revolutionary literature but also in the human content of the revolution. He has seen the shop in which Charlotte Corday bought the knife which she plunged into Marat's heart; he has sought the hotel room which she occupied when she came up from Caen to do the deed; he has looked at the bath in which Marat lay as the knife went home in one clean perfect stroke. "I had been as close to the brave spirit of Charlotte Corday as the passing of the years allowed."

He makes us feel the emotions that thickened the air of those fearsome days, helped by resting his hands and eyes upon what materially remains: "Dungeons that have held the mighty and the famous, the unknown and the lowly, thick doors and bolts . . . the table on which a dictator lived his last hours stretched in agony, letters too intimate . . . for long inspection, gloves and shoes, shirts and napkins; a queen's scent in a stoppered bottle exactly as she left it." He made some strange discoveries. Who would expect anything but curdled horror to lurk in the house where Robespierre had lived? Sir John found the house. Part of it was a café with jazz records moaning from a loudspeaker and the customers drinking dry martinis. Up above where Robespierre had lived with the Duplays "we entered some offices where the friendly manager of a company making cosmetics showed me the upper rooms."

So it goes; and the method is effective. Sir John has written a moving and most readable book, and the little drawings by Peter Roberson are excellent, their economical lines wonderfully packed with living action.

## TRACKING A MAU MAU MURDERER

*The Hunt for Kimathi* is by Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart. (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.). Kimathi was what Mr. Henderson calls the Hitler of the Mau Mau movement, and it was the job of Mr. Henderson, a Kenya police officer, to bring him to book. The Mau Mau were of the Kikuyu tribe and Mr. Henderson had the advantage of having been born in Kenya and brought up with Kikuyu children. He spoke the language and was soaked in the customs and the mentality of these people. The book is concerned with the last phase of the

Mau Mau terror. Many of the gangs had been broken up. Many of the Mau Mau had drifted back to normal Kikuyu life; but there remained the hard core around Kimathi. They had been living for years in the forests and on the mountains. Their physical endurance and their sensitivity to danger, their senses of smell and hearing, had all sharpened to those possessed by wild animals. To get within range of them was extraordinarily difficult.

At last Kimathi was caught, tried and executed. The method roughly was this. Captured Mau Mau were brought in and treated well and were "indoctrinated" to see the folly of their ways. Then they went back and "infiltrated" among the outlaws, brought some back by force, others by persuasion, and these in turn, after treatment, could swell the missionary body. Gradually, none was left save a few die-hards round Kimathi, and they too, were at last killed or captured and the Mau Mau game was up.

## A Cunning Near-beast

The combination of physical endurance, intuition and intelligence that Mr. Henderson and his colleagues brought to this task are almost incredible to us gentlemen of England who live at home at ease. They were dealing with one of the most cunning near-beast creatures that can be imagined, a multi-murderer who on the least provocation would strangle his followers and yet, miraculously, retain the loyalty of those who were left. And the operation was carried out in country of the widest extent and wildest complexity.

It is a most exciting book and there is a sad comment on man's treatment of his fellow-creatures. There had been a lot of bombing of the bush, which was full of scarred and wounded animals. They had come to associate thunder with bombing, and when the thunder rolled "elephant, rhino and buffalo would crash wildly through the bush as if trying to escape from their shadows; wart hog and bush buck would race aimlessly backward and forwards; and even the monkeys would leap down from their branches and huddle together in frightened little groups at the foot of the trees." Gunfire had the same effect. The reports seem louder in the jungle than elsewhere, and, says Mr. Henderson, "they awaken within you the thought that every living creature for miles and miles is on the alert and terrified and this makes you feel unnerved and faintly guilty."

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR SHOW AND GARDEN

THE chrysanthemum is one of the most popular of amateur exhibitors' flowers, and needs more year-long attention than any other show plant. Each generation of growers needs guidance, and there can have been few better mentors than E. Morley Jones in *Outdoor Chrysanthemums for Garden and Exhibition* (Collingridge, 18s.). No one who has not grown and shown chrysanthemums could write a book on them; every page of this one shows the expert's specialised knowledge and tricks of the trade. It is mostly about growing show blooms, but there is a section on garden culture and on the small-flowered types best suited to this. The list of recommended varieties is short, but thoroughly sound and up to date. A number of black and white illustrations and some line drawings complete an excellent treatise.



*A gracious welcome to your guests*

18/- bottle • 9/6 half-bottle

Also Magnums 36/-

The immortal words of a great Englishman  
THE BROADCAST WAR-TIME SPEECHES OF  
**Sir Winston Churchill**

K. G., P.C., O.M., C.H., D.L., M.P.

IN A SOLEMN HOUR  
THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR  
THE WAR OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIORS

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST  
END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE  
FIVE YEARS AS PRIME MINISTER  
ALPI435-6

FRENCHMEN—RE-ARM YOUR SPIRITS  
TO THE PEOPLES OF ITALY  
WESTWARD, LOOK, THE LAND IS BRIGHT  
ALPI555

GIVE US THE TOOLS: AND WE WILL FINISH THE JOB  
THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA  
ALPI556

JAPANESE TREACHERY IN THE PACIFIC  
WARNING TO ITALY  
ALPI557

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER  
ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U.S.A.  
ALPI558

ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT  
ALPI559

STEADY THROUGH THE STORM  
ON TOWARDS THE RIDGE  
ALPI560

POST-WAR PLANNING  
ALPI561

ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U.S.A.  
ALPI562

THE HOUR IS APPROACHING  
ALPI563

Record royalties paid to Charities nominated by Sir Winston Churchill



**HIS MASTER'S VOICE**  
L.P. RECORDS

E.M.I. RECORDS LTD., 8-11 GT. CASTLE ST., LONDON, W.1



*Muguet*

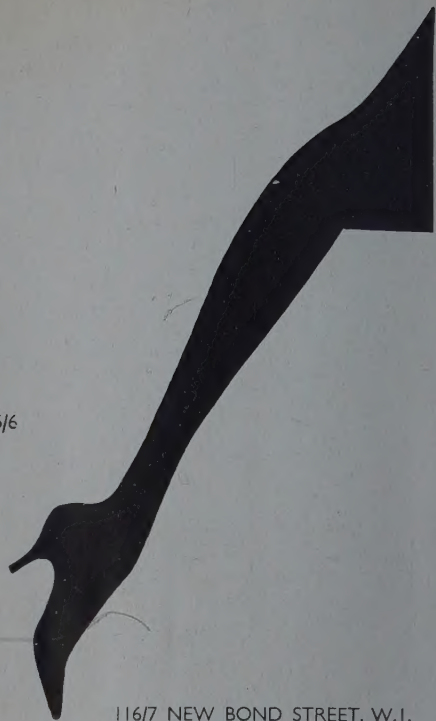
County Town Shoe for Summer

with contrasting collar and latched throat

Black calf with pebble patent collar

Navy calf with white calf collar

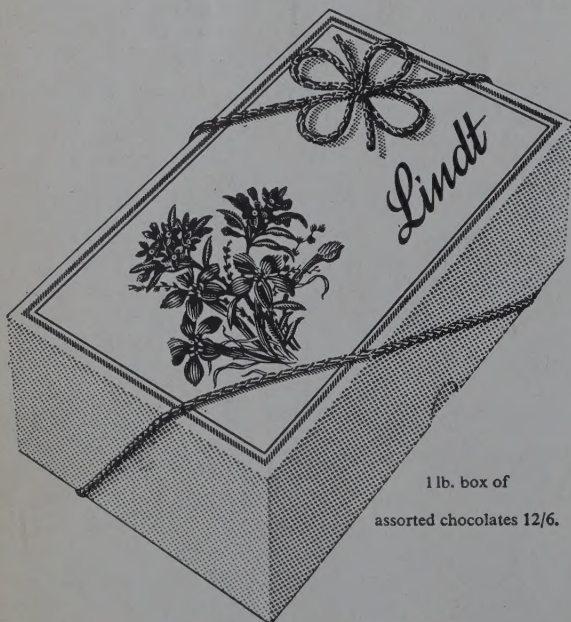
Ivory-beige calf with white calf collar 115/6



116/7 NEW BOND STREET, W.1.  
260 REGENT STREET, W.1.  
21/2 SLOANE STREET, S.W.1.

**LONDON SHOE**

*Lindt*  
**mountain rose**



1 lb. box of  
assorted chocolates 12/6.

THE CHOCOLATE OF THE CONNOISSEUR

Exquisite  
**GUIPURE**  
trimmed  
**BLOUSE**

White or Ecrú  
34" - 40"

**£2 . 19 . 0**

42" and over cost slightly  
more

Post and Packing 2/-



**Huppert**

OF  
REGENT  
STREET

HUPPERT LTD., 64 REGENT STREET, W.1 (Piccadilly Circus)

# A Summer of Brighter Accessories

THE focus of fashion has shifted to the accessories, to shoes and stockings never so prominently displayed as under the very short skirts, to hair styles, millinery and make-up, handbags, jewellery and all the etceteras designed for the beach. The intrinsic plainness of suits means added gaiety for the finishing touches, so that coloured shoes on elegant elongated Italian lasts are worn and matched by kid or fabric gloves, both of which wash well. Pink and blue schemes are fashionable, as well as all the blond and creamy tones. The new pull-on kid gloves of Morley wash easily and are shaped on simple lines, sufficiently long to look right with either bracelet-length or three-quarter sleeves or even sleeveless dresses, yet supple and fine enough to fold into the wrist-length sleeves. They are made in eggshell tones as well as dark. Short washing white

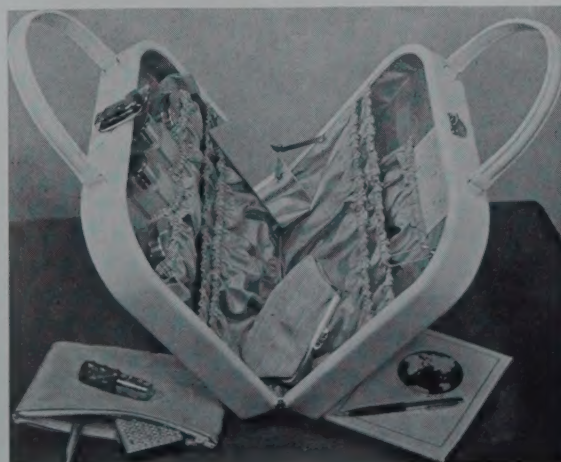


(Right) Fine wool for the beach. The overblouse is white with beige and pink serrated stripes; the shorts are heavy wool jersey in rose beige. Over a plain silk bandana goes a shady brim of thick plaited straw that is crownless (Jaeger)



A straw-coloured canvas shoe with rubber soles (Russell and Bromley). The sun glasses have bamboo frames and large squared lenses (Fortnum and Mason)

(Left) A tunic dress in bright red Turkish towelling which is pulled over the head. It has a white band round the neck and deep V neckline at the back (Elizabeth Arden). Striped raffia bag without side flap (Russell and Bromley)



undercombing, curve out from the crown of the head and fall in irregular tendrils or soft curls all round the face and nape of the neck. Some are blown out so that they are as large as a fair-sized toque; others are smoother and many have a fringe. An intensified make-up to the eyes and a pinkier tinge to cosmetics is one phase of the beauty rules evolved for this summer. On the other hand, the prevalence of strong azalea pinks and even yellower tangerine-pinks among so many of the resort clothes makes a yellowy tinge to lipstick and rouge imperative. These strong pinks are the news from the smart Mediterranean resorts, where they appear as beach dresses and wraps of all descriptions, as well as for dresses, jackets and hats of wild silk or linen. Elizabeth Arden has produced a sun tan cream in a special container that emits a blob of cream at a time that is as frothy as whipped-up egg white. This is quickly absorbed by the skin and is therefore invisible and protects and softens while helping on an even tan. It is particularly recommended for a dry skin.

Large flat square

(Left) A bag in stone-coloured washable fabric with beauty containers, flaps for papers and overnight clothes. A key ring, memo pad, calendar, purse and wet pack (Morton)

leather gloves that button on the inside of the wrists look fresh with a summer dress, and so do the hand-stitched cotton and nylon gloves, both in a thick fabric with a matt finish.

Neat buckles form a motif that recurs through the accessories. Leather handbags fasten with a small tab, shaped like a buckle, that levers up the frame and opens it. Alice bands buckle over smooth coiffures and narrow mesh or plaited gilt bracelets and rings buckle round fingers and wrists. On many of the court shoes small buckles end narrow straps that run across an inch or so above the fronts, or a buckle is laid at the head of a small cut out on a satin or afternoon suède shoe. Belts buckle in front of narrow belts that circle the wearer's midway between the natural waistline and the knees.

Coiffures, elaborately waved and puffed out by

handbags are the fashionable shape with the linen and wild silk straight dress. Straw or straw fabrics make the centre with handles and a border of pigskin or raffia worked in a fancy pattern. In the Angele Delanghe Boutique are several different mixtures all in tow colour and with a rustic air. Here the linen dresses and jackets are made with a single fitting and in a glowing colour range.

Beach sandals and slippers to wear with summer dresses are shown in great variety. Italian shapes in raffia or striped linen are given thick string soles set on to a leather base and also have a springy insole. Striped cotton twill lace-ups with elegant pointed toes and rubber soles form the latest manifestation of the plimsoll. Mules can be entirely made of striped Turkish towelling for comfort and coolness. Roman-type sandals in scarlet leather or natural pigskin usually finish with a small gilt touch somewhere.

Beach fashions show great variety; towelling tunics are slit to a low V at the back and made with deep patch pockets in front. Pouched backs break the line of otherwise straight beach jackets; they are also in Turkish towelling. Straight cotton jackets take collarless necklines that circle the base of the throat and contrast in colour with a sun suit more often



Moderately short hair waved up from the forehead and brushed back towards the crown to give height (Steiner)

than match. Frills or gores replace bloomer legs on many of the sun suits. Huge Turkish fringed towels in brilliant colours, yellow and black and red and black tartan, make enveloping stoles for the beach. They can be used for changing under, lying on, or wrapping round over the swim-suit when a chilly breeze blows. At home they make luxurious bath towels.

THE art of working fur has achieved such perfection that the skins can be draped and folded like velvet. In the summer collections there are charming small capes, boleros and stoles to slip over the shoulders in all the mellow tones of mink that have such alluring names. Sapphire is the bluest of the grey mutation group and makes an adorable youthful bolero in the National Fur Company's collection. Tie ends fold over at the back and then make a narrow collar standing a little away from the throat at the sides and in front. Another, in sapphire mutation mink, is squared in front like a kimono with deep armholes, and the skins are stranded to a circular movement at the back. A snug shoulder cape has short wide stole ends in front that slip through and cross over, and this has an oval yoke underneath that keeps it in place. A wild mink bolero at Maxwell Croft's is again short, double-breasted in front and fastening with four large fur buttons. The small collar folds away from the throat, taking the fashionable contours, and is most becoming.



Blazer in striped denim in black with a strong blue, green or cinnamon is tailored with double-breasted fastening (Estrava)



A casual coiffure with a loose fringe and waves swept across from one side to the other (Alan Spiers)

(Right) A sandal in blond leather has a rope sole above a wafer one of leather, as well as a springy insole of foam rubber and a flat leather heel (Russell and Bromley)

With the straight up-and-down lines of the tailored day clothes and the pillars of evening dresses the longer-haired fox looks smart again and it made a dramatic appearance in the Bradleys show as a long stole and a caped evening wrap. Single skins of silver fox made the long scarf that twined round the mannequin's shoulders and streamed to the ankles. White fox skins linked by black velvet and mounted on chiffon fell in tiers from shoulder to waist at the back, folded across in front and tied above the elbows with black velvet bows. Mole-skin was stranded and worked in ribbon-like bands for jackets and coats.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

